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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty  
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## DRY SHIP RULING MAY BE APPEALED TO HAGUE COURT

French Line Heads Say Wine  
Is Essential to Sailors and  
Guaranteed by Law

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Oct. 13.—It has been decided that Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, shall return to America on Oct. 25, but for a very short time. This announcement is made on unusually good authority. The reason for his short visit is to carry out certain instructions of the French Government relative to the interdiction of ships having wine and spirits on board. France intends to make the most vigorous protest.

Here is an example where the law of one country clashes with the law of another, for French sailors have a legal claim to be supplied with stated quantities of wine each day, irrespective of course, of what nation's territorial waters they may be in.

PARIS, Oct. 13. (By The Associated Press).—The French line has decided to fight in the Supreme Court the Washington ruling against the carrying of liquor by foreign-owned liners within territorial waters and, in the event of an adverse decision, will move to obtain an appeal to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Left to International Law  
"Liquor as usual," up to the three-mile limit, was the decision of the board of directors of the French line made yesterday after two long sessions. "Then seal up the bars and let international law take its course." This was the only information obtainable at the general offices of the French line.

British lines are understood to be in perfect harmony with the French company in this matter. The first test case is likely to arise when the White Star liner Majestic, scheduled to sail from Cherbourg, Oct. 13, reaches New York. The Homicide, which cleared Wednesday from Cherbourg, and the French liner Lafayette, sailing Saturday, are within the limit set by the latest Washington edict.

M. Rio, Minister of Merchant Marine, is preparing the data on the subject for Premier Poincaré. The latter may take up the matter with Washington should the French-owned ships be seized. M. Rio has asked the opinions of French experts on international law. Among them is Prof. P. Larnaude, dean of the Sorbonne Law School, who with Gabriel Hanotaux, prepared the French thesis for the League of Nations covenant.

Question of Jurisdiction  
Concerning the privilege of the United States to accept or reject the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, members of the Cabinet remark that, although the United States is not a member of the League of Nations, it has one judge, John Bassett Moore, sitting therein. It is the opinion here that the United States Government would be unwilling to go on record as refusing to arbitrate a matter of this sort before such a tribunal.

French line officials are appalled at reports that their ships are liable to seizure as common smugglers. They declare that, outside the financial loss which would be irreparable, there is the question of personal privilege and liberty on which they would be unwilling to yield.

"Taking wine away from our sailors and stokers is just like taking milk away from babies," said M. Villiers, head quartermaster of the French line to The Associated Press correspondent. "I am positive that we would be unable to muster crews for New York, should the edict be upheld. Wine is one of the prime necessities of life for these boys."

The financial loss to the French line would be hundreds of thousands of francs monthly. On one trip in August, with 1011 passengers aboard, the steamer Paris sold 1260 bottles of champagne, 252 bottles of the Burgundy and Bordeaux wines, and 87 bottles of liquor. Besides this, there was the ordinary red and white wine which was allotted to each passenger with the noon and evening meals.

The White Star liner Majestic and the Cunard liner Aquitania are reported to sell similar amounts of extra-fine wines, but beer takes the place of ordinary wines and whisky the fine brandy.

The Parisian evening newspapers take a decided attitude against the American ruling. La Liberté says: "Wine is our patrimony, the same as our literature and our art. It cannot be taken away from us."

## PRESIDENT MAY CALL CONGRESS IN SPECIAL SESSION ABOUT NOV. 20

Early Action by the House on Ship Subsidy Bill Would  
Clear Way for Appropriations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—President Harding was declared today by congressional leaders, who have recently conferred with him, to be disposed to call Congress in special session about Nov. 20.

The President was represented as feeling that by calling a special session soon after the middle of November the House would be able to act on the administration Ship Subsidy Bill while the Senate was considering the Dyer anti-lynching measure, which has been passed by the House.

## WASHINGTON OFFICIALS SPLIT ON SEIZING RUM-LADEN SHIPS

Mr. Daugherty Holds Supreme Court Decrees Take  
Precedence Over Terms of Treaties

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A rift has developed between Treasury officials over the question of whether foreign ships that bring liquor within the three-mile limit against the ruling of the Attorney-General, shall be subject to forfeiture. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has taken the stand that confiscation of ships is too drastic a penalty, while the legal department of the prohibition unit claims that under certain conditions forfeiture is the penalty imposed by the Volstead Act.

The Department of Justice holds the same view as the Prohibition Unit. But Mr. Mellon has taken the question up with the Department of State to learn whether taking possession of the liquor-bearing ships would conflict with international understandings. Mr. Mellon was represented as feeling that taking the contraband liquor and possibly assessing a fine was sufficient punishment and would not interfere with any treaties.

"Vehicle" Seizure Provided For  
Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, issued a statement, saying that the so-called Transportation Section of the Volstead Act, Section 267, provides for the "seizure and forfeiture of the water or air craft or other vehicle" carrying liquor inside the three-mile limit contrary to law. It was said, however, that this section is invoked only in prosecutions against the driver or master of the offending ship and is for transportation only.

Hence it is the understanding of the Attorney-General that when it can be proved that the company owning the ship is deliberately transporting liquor within the three-mile zone, the vessel is subject to seizure. That is, what is being done now in the case of rum smugglers.

That is understood to be the American law on the subject. Whether this conflicts with international treaty arrangements was said to be a session of the Supreme Court. The Department of State or the Supreme Court to settle. Mr. Daugherty said he did not believe his ruling in any way infringes on treaties. He added:

In my opinion, the question of liquor has nothing to do with the case. I was session of the Supreme Court. Where treaties between the United States and foreign governments have interfered with such decisions, I have always held that the decisions took precedence. That is the line of action I followed when I rendered my recent decision.

Temporarily Restrained  
In the meantime, progress is being made in the United States District Court at New York on the petitions of the Cunard and Anchor lines to have an injunction issued, restraining Government officials from carrying out the Daugherty ruling, pending final decision on it by the Supreme Court.

Judge Learned Hand has issued a temporary injunction enjoining prohibition and customs authorities from molesting liquor on board the American steamers Finland and St. Paul, which are at New York, and the steamer Kroonland, now at Antwerp. The action was brought by the International Mercantile Marine Company, which controls the lines operating the vessels. Hearing on a motion for a permanent injunction will be conducted Tuesday.

On the same day Judge Hand purposes to hear argument of counsel on the application of the British-owned Cunard and Anchor lines for an injunction to prevent interference with ships of those companies. He refused their request for a temporary injunction and signed an order to the Government to show cause why such an injunction should not be issued. It is thought likely here that the Government will not be vigorous in opposing a temporary injunction, to hold until the test case is carried to the Supreme Court. Mr. Daugherty has announced his eagerness to cooperate in expediting a test case.

Problem for Embassies  
Another problem confronting the French and Italian steamship owners is the fact that under the Daugherty ruling they will not be allowed to serve liquor to their crews within the "dry" zone, as required by the laws of these countries. Some persons are troubled about how the foreign embassies at Washington are going to get their liquor.

All questions were declared by the Attorney-General to be incidental and

of minor importance when considered in the light of the greater question of rightness or wrongness of his opinion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Prohibition officials said today that enforcement of the new ban against liquor on ships probably will be stayed generally until Oct. 17, as a result of the restraining order returnable on that date issued by Federal Judge Hand of New York. J. J. Britt, chief counsel of the prohibition unit, declared that although technically the restraining order would halt enforcement of the new ruling only in Judge Hand's district, "by implication" the stay would also apply throughout the country generally.

Mr. Britt conferred with Secretary Mellon today, discussing the draft of the notice to be sent to ship owners and the temporary instructions to customs officers.

AMERICA TO PAY  
ABOUT \$12,000,000 FOR  
NORWEGIAN SHIPS

THE HAGUE, Oct. 13. (By The Associated Press).—The arbitration tribunal, with the American arbitrator not sitting, has awarded approximately \$12,000,000 to the Norwegian Government on behalf of 15 Norwegian corporations and individuals known as the Christiania group for claims arising from requisition of ships by the Emergency Fleet Corporation during the war.

Chandler P. Anderson, the American arbitrator, instead of attending, addressed a communication to the Secretary-General of the tribunal and the agents of both governments declaring in his opinion the tribunal had exceeded its jurisdiction as stipulated by the special agreement between Norway and the United States, signed June 30, 1921, under which the question was submitted to arbitration.

RETROGRAD SHOWS  
DESIRE TO REOPEN  
TRADE WITH FRANCE

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Oct. 13.—M. Herriot, who is returning from Russia, has sent a message to Charles Delesalle, the deputy who intervened in the Chamber in favor of a resumption of economic relations with Russia, in which the Mayor of Lyons declares:

"There is here at Petrograd a desire to enter into commercial relations with France, a desire of which you have no idea. It is from the Chamber of Commerce of Petrograd that I write. I have been received admirably everywhere and have encountered not a shadow of difficulty."

MOSCOW AUTHORIZES  
STATE BANKNOTES

MOSCOW, Oct. 13. (By The Associated Press).—The Council of Commissars has authorized the issue of state banknotes which are to be called "Tschervontzy," the ancient name for Russian gold pieces.

The new Tschervontzy will be equal to gold rubles, the notes to be in denominations of from 1 to 50. The amount issued will be guaranteed by gold, silver, short-time notes and goods.

CONSTANTINE'S MOVEMENTS

By Special Cable  
ROME, Oct. 13.—Constantine has moved from the Hotel Palermo to the Villa Igea, which he will occupy all the winter. Constantine's mother, Queen Olga, who is now in London, is expected in Palermo with other members of the family at the end of October.

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## Tyrol Leaders Guard Against Fascisti Invasion

By Special Cable  
Rome, Oct. 13  
FOLLOWING an attack on a Fascisti officer who was visiting a friend at Steinach in the Austrian Tyrol and who was obliged to sign a document promising to re-cross the frontier within 24 hours, the Fascisti at Bolzano are threatening to mobilize their forces.

It is feared that complications may arise near the frontier. The Tyrol Government has ordered the strictest regulations to safeguard the frontier and to prevent any possible Fascisti invasion.

## GERMAN DECREE FIRMLY OPPOSED

Bankers and Manufacturers Believe Measure Will Work  
Hardship on Industry

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Belated recognition of the gravity of the financial and economic situation in Germany came yesterday afternoon when President Ebert, acting on the authority vested in the President by Article 48 of the Constitution, issued an executive order making it unlawful to speculate in foreign exchange in Germany and prescribing penalties for violations of this order. By the terms of the decree it is no longer lawful to accept foreign currencies for goods or services exchanged between Germans, nor can Germans demand from foreigners living in Germany foreign gold in exchange for goods consumed in this country or services rendered here. The order, of course, does not apply to goods sold for export, nor to the commercial or other relations between Germans and persons living in Germany and persons in foreign countries. The purpose of the order is to try to stabilize the mark.

Situation Beyond Control  
The consensus in the highest banking and industrial circles here last night is that the order is entirely inadequate to meet the present, seemingly difficult financial situation, which is regarded as having gotten far beyond the control of the Government. It is held that such a measure as this will serve to work a hardship on, rather than aid, industry. It is significant that one of the most important industrial leaders in the country and one of the leading bankers both voiced the same opinion to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, saying they are able to see no solution of the financial problem short of international joint control of finance.

This is the first time he has heard any responsible German voice such a statement, although the scheme was previously reported in this paper. It has long been held by competent foreign observers as the only means of avoiding the ultimate total collapse of the mark and consequent complete insolvency of Germany, with all that it would entail in so far as foreign obligations under the treaty are concerned. The Government in announcing the Ebert order yesterday afternoon said it realized that unless something was done to stop the downward slide of the mark, the prices of prime necessities would soon reach a point

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## PRESIDENT ORDERS STARTING OF NEW TARIFF MACHINERY

Commission Will Hear Petitions for Rate Relief Under  
Regular Court Procedure

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The President has made an initial exercise of the great power bestowed on him under the new tariff act by signing an order giving to the United States Tariff Commission authority over petitions for changes in tariff rates, which will be far-reaching in its effect.

Under this order many of the objections to the new tariff law can be met. The tariff commission can make investigations, conduct hearings, and make recommendations to the President, who is the final authority. It is an attempt really to take the tariff out of politics and to adapt it to the industry and trade of the country without undue hardship to any class or interest.

All Conditions Considered  
William S. Culbertson, vice-chairman of the Tariff Commission, who is acting as spokesman for the commission in regard to the Presidential action and the scope of the commission's work, has said that in construing the words "cost of production" all conditions of production, prices and other advantages and disadvantages in competition are to be taken into consideration.

The conduct of the commission will be in the national interest and proceedings before it will be of a judicial character. The commission's findings will be arrived at under regular procedure, such as would be followed by a court or by such a group as the Interstate Commerce Commission. Addressing the mining congress in Cleveland last night, Mr. Culbertson said:

Uncertainty to business has been urged as one of the objections to this new power conferred upon the President. On the contrary, it is more than likely that these provisions will lead to greater stability. Nothing could be more disturbing to business than the long-drawn-out tariff controversy

## BALKANS VITALLY INTERESTED IN COMING PEACE CONFERENCE

Presence of Rumania and Yugoslavia at Gathering Believed  
Essential to Permanent Settlement

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 13.—Every detail of information concerning the proceedings at Mudania tends to emphasize the masterly handling of the delicate situation by General Harington, who was the outstanding feature of the negotiations. Nowhere is he more appreciated than on both sides of Downing Street, and the telegram of congratulation dispatched to him by Lord Curzon was no mere act of formal politeness. It is highly probable indeed that by royal favor the distinguished soldier-diplomatist will receive some permanent acknowledgment of his country's gratitude.

Meantime, two developments in Paris call for comment. The withdrawal of the French troops from Chanak is written in black type in the annals of allied diplomacy and may conceivably serve as a precedent for similar British action should parallel circumstances arise elsewhere. Replying to criticisms in the French Chamber, yesterday, M. Poincaré declared that the detachments were sent to the Asiatic side of the Straits by the desire of the British and Italian generals, unknown to the Government, which immediately ordered their withdrawal. That is good as far as it goes but it does not go far enough. The British general in Constantinople is commander-in-chief of the allied forces. He enjoys power to move any troops with the consent of the High Commissioner. In this case the French soldiers went to Chanak with the approval of the French High Commissioner and the decision of the Government to override its representative was a distinct innovation.

France and Little Entente  
The second question arises from the Paris press suggestions of an early preliminary conference between Great Britain and France to settle certain aspects of the Peace Conference. Now the date and venue of the great assembly can easily be discussed through ordinary diplomatic channels, and while an Anglo-French accord regarding details of the peace settlement are most essential it is highly undesirable that further decisions be reached in the absence of Serbian and Rumanian representatives. Both on Sept. 23 and on Saturday last, Lord Curzon and M. Poincaré settled matters of vital import to the Danubian and Balkan states by agreement, knowledge and consent and any repetition of this policy is held to be highly reprehensible.

France never favorably regarded the participation of the Little Entente powers in this particular controversy, because she is well aware that they stand for an international, as distinct from a Franco-Turkish, settlement. But this is not the point. The new peace with Turkey is of more immediate concern to Yugoslavia and Rumania than to either Britain or France. For Rumania, in particular, a free Dardanelles is vital to its economic existence and the presence of Turks toward possibilities Serbia is only slightly less threatened by a common Turco-Bulgarian frontier.

People Talk Peace  
Today we are all thinking, talking, and hoping peace, but there is no use ignoring the fact that recent events

in the Near East and the decisions at Mudania have caused every Balkan Government to envisage the prospect of renewed warfare. The desire to keep the Turks out of Europe was not due to maudlin sentiment or Christian fanaticism. It arose from the conviction that only by that means could the peace of the Balkans be assured. Greeks, Serbs, and Rumanians alike feel that the presence of the Ottoman on the Maritza River constitutes a constant menace to their national security and threatens to rob them of the fruits of victory embodied in the treaty of Neuilly.

The least the great powers can do, therefore, is to take them into the conference and heed their arguments when an attempt is made to frame a common line of action toward Turkey. Lord Curzon adopted a strong line in this direction in Paris recently, but even the British Foreign Office throughout manifested a strange, inexplicable disinclination to get into really close touch with Belgrade and Bucharest. A prior agreement between all the Allies concerned is almost necessary, if the conference is to have a satisfactory outcome.

No partial understanding should prejudice the issues affecting others, and the situation would seem to require the convocation of a plenary assembly at which Yugoslavia and Rumania could speak with an authority worthy of their interests. Only by this means can some dangers which hover over the Balkans be avoided.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN SUPPORTS PREMIER

Breakup of Coalition Would Be  
Criminal, He Declares—No  
Election Date Mentioned

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 13. (By The Associated Press).—Austen Chamberlain, the government leader, addressing the Midland Conservative Club here today, declared it would be criminal to break up the present coalition in view of the labor menace.

"I don't pretend to say when an election will occur," said Mr. Chamberlain. "I expect it is the undoubted right of the Prime Minister to choose. At another point Mr. Chamberlain said: 'I have worked with Mr. Lloyd George in perfect harmony. He has told us: 'I do not know when an election will come.'"

Mr. Chamberlain's speech had been eagerly awaited in the hope he would indicate what the Prime Minister's political stand would be in the event of a general election, and how far the Conservatives, of whom Mr. Chamberlain is the leader, would support Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Chamberlain's declaration in favor of a continuation of the Coalition was immediately seized upon by many hearers as meaning that the Premier would fight for the Coalition and that Mr. Chamberlain would give him support.

Opposition to Mr. Chamberlain  
Discussion of the political crisis again fills the principal columns of the newspapers this morning. The outstanding feature of the situation is an increasing indication of the hardening of the Conservative opposition to Austen Chamberlain's continuance as leader of the Unionist Party unless he cuts loose from the Prime Minister and the coalition. That he will do this is regarded in best-informed quarters as altogether unlikely. It is recalled that he has been in close agreement with Mr. Lloyd George on all the great political questions since the beginning of their association, and he has confessed to friends that he cannot and does not wish to escape his share of the responsibility for the course which has been followed.

Attitude of Conservatives  
Mr. Chamberlain is represented as being convinced that continuance of the Coalition is not only desirable, but inevitable, as no party is likely to emerge from an election with an increasing majority. Moreover it is stated that he would, in any case, refuse to lead the party against his colleagues in the Cabinet, with whom he has no political disagreement and for whom he cherishes close personal friendship. This being so, conservatives say, he must quit his leadership, for they have done with Mr. Lloyd George and all his policies.

The Morning Post, mouthpiece of the more extreme Tories, cites this view boldly in an editorial today. Mr. Chamberlain, it says, is putting loyalty to the Premier before loyalty to his party, and he cannot continue his adherence to Mr. Lloyd George without resigning the leadership. The newspaper admits that the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain would seriously injure the Conservatives, but says the party finds it more and more difficult to confide in his political integrity.

Union, the First Consideration  
Mr. Chamberlain declared that within the last few weeks the threat of direct action had been raised again. "I do not pretend to say in what circumstances and conditions the cooperation between ourselves and our present allies can best be obtained in a new Parliament," he declared. "I do say, with all the earnestness of a great conviction, that that union should be of first consideration—union in the face of the common foe. If the advice given me on such subjects is not wholly and absolutely wrong, and for myself I am convinced that it is right, there will be no position of any case laid before it and will not asked by the applicant."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## OTTOMAN FORCES NOW EVACUATING REGION OF CHANAK

General Retirement in Progress  
From Points Near British Line  
on Shore of Dardanelles

CHANAK, Oct. 13. (By The Associated Press).—A general retirement of the Turkish troops from the immediate vicinity of Chanak is in progress.

A Chanak dispatch Thursday announced an advance of the Turkish forces toward the British line, against which the British commander protested, as a violation of the armistice agreement. The Turkish commander, replying, declared he had not yet received notification of the armistice, but would give orders for retirement as soon as such notice came.

Disappointment in Mytilene  
Over Action of United States

By Special Cable  
MYTILENE, Oct. 13.—The allied decision concerning the evacuation of Thrace has produced great uneasiness among the Christian population, and the return of Turkish rule is looked forward to with terror. The island population is being affected greatly by the partial exodus of its people in different directions.

The inhabitants have the darkest misgivings as to their lot when the Turkish governors return. They are unable to understand the indifference of the Christian world to their probable fate. This feeling was especially marked when the information was received that the American Government had sent orders to the American high commissioner at Constantinople not to interfere in Turkish affairs, except on one condition: when American interests were being disturbed.

Here is the logic of it: If American interests demand the sacrifice of Christian races in Turkey, no effort should be spared to that end. Turkish ingenuity for propaganda is actively at work. After the European flatterers, they have found Americans, who in the hunt for concessions in Turkey, are not over scrupulous in justifying the massacres of Christians, and declaring the Turks innocent. What a travesty of justice. Christians in Anatolia are being massacred or subjected to slavery; refugees fall like flies in the streets and innocent babies perish under untold suffering. Asia Minor is reduced to ruins; but European imperialism and capitalism seem not to have been satisfied yet; they want new sacrifices and are preparing ground for it in Constantinople and Thrace.

Greek People Cheered by  
News of American Mission

ATHENS, Oct. 13.—(By The Associated Press).—The United States Government through its chargé d'affaires here, Jefferson Caffery, has taken steps for the dispatch to Greece of an American Red Cross mission to handle the refugee situation here. News of this action, coupled with the announcement that the Red Cross has donated an additional \$100,000 for relief work, has immensely cheered the Greek people.

The tragedy of the refugee problem lies in the fact that virtually all able-bodied Greeks and Armenians in Asia Minor were deported into the interior as prisoners of the Turks, and that Greece today must succor several hundred thousand women and children who will henceforth have no husbands and fathers to provide for their wants.

A. K. Jennings, a Y. M. C. A. worker from Syracuse, N. Y., arriving here from Mytilene, has been informed by wireless that 25,000 more refugees, without food or clothes, are awaiting rescue on the shores of Asia Minor, near Adalia and Makri. Steps are being taken to perish them. He sent an urgent wireless to the Government at Athens asking the immediate mobilization of a fleet of 50 merchant ships. The Government speedily acquiesced and all Athens declares today that it was chiefly due to the enterprise of Mr. Jennings that some 300,000 refugees were rescued. The enthusiastic Y. M. C. A. worker told that things were gradually getting better on the Aegean Islands.

Troop Movement Disputed

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—A dispute exists between the British and Turkish military men in the field as to whether the movement of Turkish troops on the Ismid Peninsula, reported Thursday, constitutes an invasion of the Mudania armistice line. According to the British interpretation the Turkish cavalry, in occupying the village of Balchik, penetrated four miles inside the boundary, but when a British officer requested a withdrawal the Kemalist officer replied that the movement did not infringe upon the Mudania line.

Meanwhile the Angora Government has appointed an agent to meet representatives of the Allies on Sunday to arrange a definite delimitation of the new lines.

Greeks Threaten Action

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13. (By The Associated Press).—The Greek patriarchate will be moved from Constantinople to Mt. Athos, unless effective guarantees for the safety of the Christian population are given by the forthcoming Near East peace conference. This announcement is contained



In telegrams sent by a mixed council of the Greek hierarchy to the foreign ministers of the allied governments, demanding protection.

#### New Russo-Turkish Pact

ANGORA, Oct. 13.—(By The Associated Press)—Soviet Russia will be given most favored nation treatment in eastern Anatolia under a commercial treaty soon to be concluded between the Turkish Nationalists and the Moscow Government. It is officially announced.

#### MR. CHAMBERLAIN SUPPORTS PREMIER

(Continued from Page 1)

stability in a new Parliament of any government carrying on except by a coalition drawn from more than one party.

Mr. Chamberlain said the Prime Minister had acted with perfect loyalty toward his Unionist allies. The speaker defended his own action as leader of the Unionists, in supporting the Government, and he defended the Government's foreign policy on the ground that it had prevented the war in Asia Minor from spreading into Europe.

"I do not know when the election may come," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "but when it does come, the new House of Commons will be very different from the present house. If the Labor Party obtains a majority it will be the responsibility of those contributing to that result, because they could not take a broad view of their responsibilities at a moment of national danger. At an election union should be our first consideration."

#### Prime Minister Sees King

There was considerable speculation in political circles this morning, when King George gave an audience to the Prime Minister, as to whether the latter would raise the question of calling a general election. It was stated in Downing Street, however, that Mr. Lloyd George was merely reporting on the Near Eastern situation and would not touch upon domestic politics.

#### Lord Derby Says Reported Withdrawal "Unauthorized"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 13.—Lord Derby, who probably more than anyone else represents British independent Conservative opinion, characterizes as "unauthorized" the statement published here yesterday to the effect that he is withdrawing his support from the Coalition Government. The nature of the Conservative breakaway was illustrated at the National Unionist Association meeting at Sevenoaks, in Kent, yesterday, where the local Conservative parliamentary representative, Sir Thomas Bennett, hitherto a warm supporter of Mr. Lloyd George, declared that the Coalition was "no longer an efficient weapon of government," and the Conservatives were "tired of being led by a Liberal Premier."

Sir Thomas Bennett's attitude is probably representative at the moment, though the statement with which he qualified his avowal, viz., that he would "not give a factional vote against the King's Government," also holds generally in the Conservative camp, where the danger is fully recognized that to break with Mr. Lloyd George might be to bring in Labor, committed to anti-capitalist measures of the utmost risk to the State.

At the conference of Welsh Conservative Associations to be held at Cardiff next Friday where the resolution for withdrawal from the Coalition is to be moved, an amendment will also be considered advocating a continuance of a working agreement with their late colleagues, "despite differences of organization and identity." The practicability of any such arrangement, however, is problematical, and the opposition organizations accordingly are redoubling their efforts to precipitate a general election.

As Sir Donald MacLean pointed out at the Independent Liberal meeting at Elgin yesterday, however, the Coalition Government is not likely "to take the battlefield with its front knocked in, as is its condition at the present moment." General election preparations in the meanwhile continue in all party headquarters, and the Asquithian cry of "Free Trade in Danger" is once more being raised to shepherd the long-dissevered Liberals back into a common fold.

#### MR. MACNIDER DENIES LEGION CANDIDACY

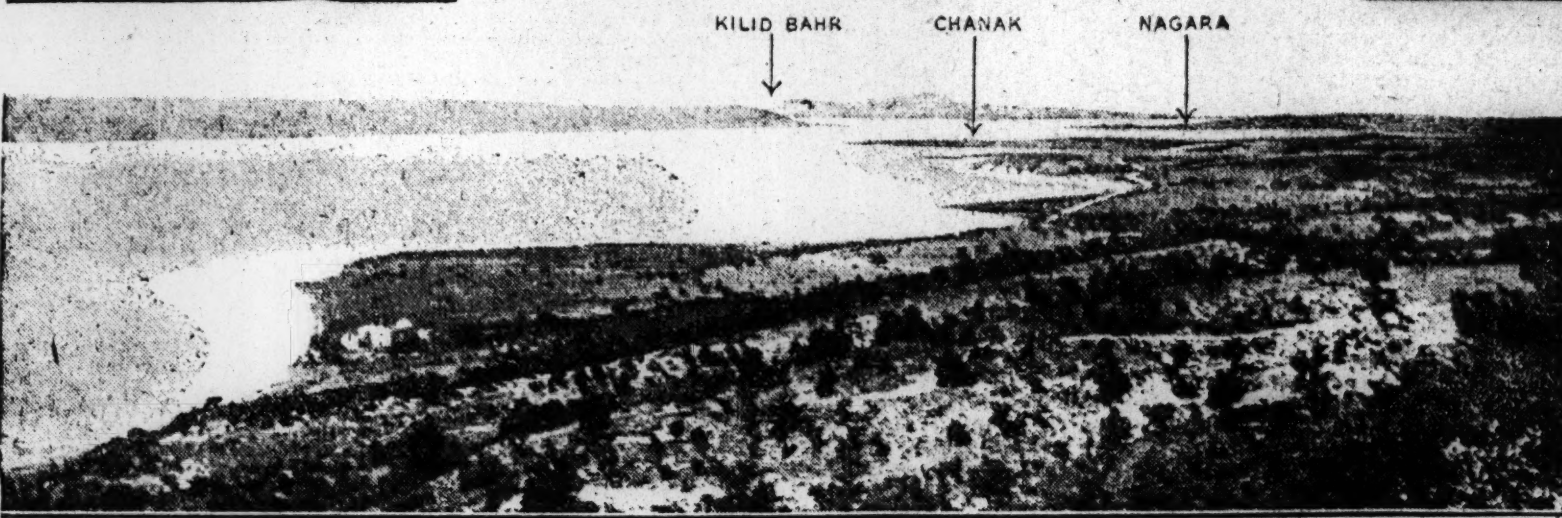
NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 13 (By The Associated Press)—Hanford MacNider, National Commander of the American Legion, last night declared that under no circumstances would he be a candidate to succeed himself as National Commander, and that he would "bitterly oppose" any proposal to change the national constitution of the legion which would make possible a second term for a national head of the legion.

"I would regard such an action by the legion as a tragic mistake," Mr. MacNider said in a statement to The Associated Press.

Delegates from Missouri yesterday conferred with William J. Doyle, State Commander from Massachusetts, and members of the Massachusetts delegation. It is understood that delegations from both states favor the candidacy of William Deegan, State Commander from New York, for national head of the legion.

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View of the Dardanelles and the Strategic Points Along the Shores of the Waterway  
From the Vicinity of Chanak the Turks Have Begun a General Withdrawal of Their Troops and Thus Removed the Basis of a Controversy That Threatened to Cast a Shadow Over the Forthcoming Peace Conference. Insert (Left) General Ismet and His Staff, (Right) Colonel Halid Bey, the Turkish Commander on the Ismid Front

#### GERMAN DECREE FIRMLY OPPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

where people could not buy them, and that unless something was done there unquestionably would be considerable unemployment, which undoubtedly would lead to disorders of such a grave character that they would be beyond the power of the Government to control.

#### Contributing Causes

The consistent downward tendency of the mark quotations during the past several months is attributed to the first slump when the mark reached sixty to the dollar, following which it was forced still lower by the London ultimatum, the reparations crisis and lastly the assassination of Dr. Walter Rathenau, which was characterized as "one of the most important factors which forced the mark lower," since it resulted in widespread loss of confidence at home and abroad, in the German Government, with the result that foreigners refused to buy the mark and Germans immediately adopted a policy of spending for goods which they hoarded at the expense of mark saving.

While all these are undoubtedly contributing causes to the mark's decline they do not constitute the whole head and front of the offending problem, which goes deeper still and will not be solved till all the error back of it be uncovered—something not easy to do, especially since direct evidence has not yet been obtained, which will fix the responsibility exactly where it belongs.

#### France Anxious About

#### Collapse of German Mark

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Extraordinary secrecy is being preserved on the subject of the present deliberations of the Reparation Commission, but it is known that the gravest alarm is felt at the collapse of the mark and this time it may prove impossible to save Germany from a complete crash. The

#### EVENTUAL DISPOSAL OF THRACE BESET WITH MANY DIFFICULTIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Of all the difficult questions which the Near East presents, none is more complicated than that of the disposal of Thrace. The region in dispute is about 100 miles broad from north to south, and 200 miles long from east to west. It lies in the middle between Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria, and touches alike on the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Mediterranean.

An ancient kingdom, it is where Christian Europe abuts on Moslem Asia Minor, and has been a battlefield of these faiths ever since the Middle Ages. Turks, Bulgars, and Greeks have overrun it in succession, and have tried in turn by methods that have not always excluded those of extermination, deportation, and possibly even worse, to become predominant in it.

When the World War started, Thrace was divided between Bulgaria and Turkey. Mustafa Kemal demanded its retrocession to Turkey, largely on the ground that one of its principal cities, Adrianople, is looked upon by the Turks as a holy place of their religion. The Allies originally allotted Thrace to Greece, however, for the express purpose of breaking the hostile railway corridor that runs through it, connecting Berlin and Sofia with Constantinople.

Adrianople is the crucial point, as the lie of the land is such that it is impossible to restore this city to Turkey without restoring also railway continuity between Constantinople and the capital of Bulgaria, the main military line of communication in that part of the world.

Greece bitterly resented the idea of losing any part of the province and argued with reason that the departure of her troops would leave the Christian element of the population at the mercy of the Turks. Bulgaria covets the region but, for the time being, is too weak after her defeat to make any effectual attempt to regain it. Serbia is anxious that, whatever happens, it shall not fall under Bulgarian influence.

Bulgaria has put forward a scheme for the erection of the whole of

French naturally declare that the fall of the mark is thus shown to be entirely independent of reparations payments, for Germany has paid very little this year and nothing within the past few months, yet the mark continues to depreciate. The reason is that the Germans themselves have become utterly reckless with money and the Government goes on printing without any regard to the need of rigorous control of the fiduciary issue.

Sir John Bradbury informs the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that, contrary to the statements which he had heard from French sources, his plan now before the commission does not go so far as to impose an absolute veto on the German Government, but he would have the control strengthened not only in the interest of the Allies but in the interest of Germany. The Government appears to be too feeble without the aid of some foreign body which will advise and have something more than the mere right of inspection.

Sir John, I gather, is putting forward, not only suggestions for immediate stabilization of the mark, but he points out the necessity for a long moratorium. It is said that this moratorium should be of five years' duration. There is bound to be considerable French opposition, though at heart most Frenchmen now realize the hopelessness of all attempts to extract money from Germany in anything like the present conditions.

The special importance of the debates now proceeding will be realized when it is pointed out that unless an accord is reached in the commission on measures which will prevent the bankruptcy of Germany it would be useless to proceed with the project of the Brussels conference, at which a comprehensive settlement was to be studied. No sooner is one test of allied co-operation more or less safely passed, than another test appears.

Once more the question arises whether the French can reconcile their views about Germany. The fact that Louis Barthou plunged into this discussion a few days after his appointment is perhaps conducive to a reasonable solution, for he certainly cannot wish to be in any way responsible for a split in the first week of office.

Thrace into an autonomous state under the tutelage of the League of Nations. Serbia opposes this. The reason for her objection, it is learned from leading Serbians in London, is that any arrangement which would mean the predominance of the Bulgarian element which is hostile to Serbia.

A leading Bulgarian, on the other hand, gives interesting reasons why Bulgaria wants to see an autonomous Thrace created. It is an economic necessity for Bulgaria to have free access for her trade to Constantinople and the Aegean Sea. Bulgaria further wants peace on her own southern border. Yet of neither of these does she feel assured should Greece remain in control of Thrace.

To understand the intensity of feeling, on the one hand, of Bulgarians against Greeks, and on the other of Serbians against Bulgarians, it is necessary to remember certain things. Not only has Bulgaria recently been fighting against Serbia and Greece, but while Bulgaria is under the ecclesiastical authority of her own Exarch and adheres to the Russian Church, Serbia and Greece are at one in belonging to the communion of the Greek Patriarch, who represents a highly antagonistic, though also closely related form of religion.

The Greek occupation of Thrace has meant interference with the freedom both of worship and of education of Bulgarian as well as Moslem peasants. Large numbers of these peasants have been expropriated and have taken refuge in Bulgaria where they have become destitute and form an element of unrest, largely responsible for recent risings on the Thracian border. These risings are growing in seriousness.

A large proportion of the insurgents are Bulgarian in race and language, although originally domiciled in Thrace, and consequently have the sympathy of and are being joined by Bulgarians proper. Bulgaria is thus being led into trouble with the Greeks. It is a difficulty, too, for which she does not feel herself responsible, yet the forces at work are so strong that she is quite unable to control them.

#### CURB ON RUBBER LAID TO HIGH COSTS

#### Planters Say It Is Impossible to Carry on Production Without Losing Money

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A remarkable rise in rubber prices in Mincing Lane and on the stock exchange has followed the publication of the recommendations of the colonial committee on the compulsory restriction of the rubber output. The raw material, which on Wednesday was \$34. rose suddenly to over 10d. yesterday. The committee's recommendations for a sliding scale duty on companies exporting over 50 per cent of their "standard output" (the output during the years 1919-20) are due to the planters of Malay and Ceylon proving conclusively that it was impossible to carry on production without actually losing money.

The sliding scale commences with a minimum export duty of a penny per pound with increases for any plantation exporting over 60 per cent of their output.

The best managed estates with large reserve funds are now producing rubber at about 9d. to 10d per pound, but where the working costs are high, production is at a loss. The reason prices have been low is that huge stocks of rubber have been accumulated since the end of the war. The world's consumption is approximately 300,000 tons, America taking two-thirds of the total, while the stock in London today is 70,000 tons, other large stocks being held in Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, New York, Boston, San Francisco, and Singapore, as well as that in transit.

It is impossible, to say, therefore, exactly what the stocks on hand are, but probably about a year's supply. The scheme, it is hoped, will only be temporary, until the new uses for rubber, now in their infancy, sufficiently increase the demand.

Rubber roads, for example, are being tried in London, Bristol, and Glasgow, but it is only an experiment until the question of durability is proved. Similarly, the use of rubber in paper-making so far does not absorb more than a few tons yearly, but much is expected of both of these schemes in the future.

Without restriction, the world's stock of raw rubber increases about one-quarter annually, while the consumption remains at the present level. London expert opinion, therefore, unanimously favors a scheme which will be introduced into local legislatures immediately and take effect on Nov. 1. In some quarters the optimistic view is held that the unwanted surplus will thus be cleared off in one year, but anyhow it is certain that the rubber-growing industry has taken a considerable turn for the better.

#### AMERICA IS ASKED TO DO ITS UTMOST FOR PEACE IN EAST

From the State Department at Washington, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received a copy of a communication regarding Near East affairs sent to that department by Dr. W. W. Peet of the American Board for Foreign Missions, which he has represented in Constantinople for 40 years; Mary Mills Patrick of the Constantinople Woman's College, and C. F. Gates of Robert College.

This communication urges that the United States Government exert its utmost influence to bring about a permanent peace in the Near East, based upon humanity and justice, and says in part:

We believe that our Government should have a voice in the negotiations for peace; that the immense sums expended by Americans for relief and education in this country entitle them to insist that those who have been rescued from starvation shall be placed in the way of gaining their living; that all American institutions existing before the war shall have the right to resume and continue their work, recognized and guaranteed, and that a general amnesty be granted for all political offenses, in order to put an end to the bitterness of feeling which now endangers the public peace.

Dr. Peet is considered one of the

greatest authorities on the Near East. He was asked by the League of Nations to be its representative in that territory. When Henry Morgenthau was asked by his successor in the ambassadorship at Turkey what to do should a difficult situation arise—for he knew nothing of Near East conditions—Mr. Morgenthau told him to go to Dr. Peet for advice.

The State Department gives assurance that it is fully aware of the extensive American interests in the Near East, and that it will not fail to take such steps as may be found to be appropriate to protect those interests.

A third cargo of flour has been purchased by the Near East Relief. It was reported at the Boston headquarters of the New England District today, and will be shipped from New York on the first available opportunity. The first cargo is reported as having arrived at Constantinople yesterday and the second is near Chabralar.

#### PYTHIAN OFFICIAL HONORED

More than 5000 members of the Knights of Pythias, representing about 200 New England lodges of that order, crowded Mechanics Building, Boston, last night for a demonstration in honor of John Ballantyne of Boston, recently chosen supreme vice-chancellor of the Pythian fraternity.

#### NO POLITICS IN VISIT, SAYS "THE TIGER"

#### M. Clemenceau's Object in Coming to the United States Is to Serve His Country

PARIS, Oct. 13 (By The Associated Press)—Georges Clemenceau, at one time Prime Minister of France, returned from the country this morning and at once went about the final preparations for his second American trip. He will sail on Nov. 11 and deliver his first lecture at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Nov. 23, after which he will talk in Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, New Orleans, Washington and possibly Philadelphia.

The "Tiger" proceeded to talk in a joking way of the different interpretations that have been placed upon his undertaking, but he refused absolutely to be interviewed as to what his course in America would be. He remarked, however, with a twinkle in his eye, that his trip did not appear to please everyone "over here," but that it mattered little, since what he had to say was intended only for the people "over there."

Furthermore, in spite of his aversion to interviews, the statesman made it clear that his voyage was not connected with the program of any political party, that it was arranged entirely outside any political consideration or affiliation. He was going to the United States, he indicated, to ask for nothing, to suggest nothing, and with the sole purpose of stating the French case.

M. Clemenceau has no plan for American participation in the settlement of European troubles, he made it plain, and will carefully refrain from anything that looks like an appeal to the United States for aid. The aim of his speeches will be to reach American public opinion with what he considers a fair and loyal statement of the pertinent facts in the European political and financial situations.

In doing this, he considers, in spite of deprecative comment here, that he will be serving his country. "I know I'll get a fair hearing," he said, "and that's all I want."

#### RAILWAY HEARINGS WILL BE RESUMED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Notice was given today by the Interstate Commerce Commission that it would resume on Nov. 17 consideration of its plans for consolidation of railroads, taking up first the proposals for combination of the transcontinental lines through the northwest.

Under the transportation act the Interstate Commerce Commission was authorized to proceed with plans to consolidate all of the railroads of the United States into 18 or 20 major regional systems if that step should be deemed necessary to the betterment of transportation facilities.

Relief officials estimate that the total number of refugees is now about 700,000 exclusive of Armenian refugees in the Caucasus, which would bring the total to more than 1,000,000.

#### CAMPAIGN TO HELP EASTERN REFUGEES

#### President Harding's Special Committee to Raise Funds—Organizations Represented

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—An American campaign for funds to meet the Smyrna emergency will be arranged at a meeting of President Harding's special Near East Committee under the chairmanship of Will H. Hays, former Postmaster-General, at the Biltmore Hotel today.

Representing the organizations at the meeting will be Dr. James L. Bartley of the Near East Relief; Judge John Barton Payne of the Red Cross; Dr. Robert E. Speer of the Federal Council of Churches; John R. Mott of the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. John French of the Y. W. C. A.; Felix Warburg of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; R. J. Cuddihy of the Literary Digest; John L. Flaherty of the Knights of Columbus; and Herbert Hoover of the American Relief Administration.

The overseas management of this committee will be handled jointly by the Near East Relief and the American Red Cross. Pending completion of campaign plans the Near East Relief announced today that it is drawing to the maximum on its resources to handle the tremendous refugee problem.

"Knowing that hundreds of thousands of exiles, largely women and children, are homeless and foodless on the islands and shores of the Aegean Sea, we have anticipated a generous response to President Harding's appeal and have emptied our warehouses overseas of supplies intended for orphanage purposes during the winter," a statement by the organization said last night. "In addition we have, within the last 48 hours, purchased three large cargoes of foodstuffs, one of which is already at Constantinople, another on the high seas, and a third about to be loaded in New York. The steamship Saugus, carrying approximately \$215,000 in food, clothing and other supplies, left Philadelphia early this morning for Constantinople."

Cables received by the Near East Relief today reported large refugee movements in all directions in addition to those from Smyrna. One cable from H. B. McAfee of Kansas City, Mo., Near East Relief director for the Syria district, reported that 3000 Greek deportees, among them 1000 children, had reached Diarbekir, in central Asia Minor, just north of the Mesopotamian border, from points on the coast of the Black Sea as far as 1000 miles away. It will require \$18,000 to serve them during the coming winter.

Relief officials estimate that the total number of refugees is now about 700,000 exclusive of Armenian refugees in the Caucasus, which would bring the total to more than 1,000,000.



AND think what it means to have fresh gloves—practically new gloves—every time you go out! Kayser Chamoisette Gloves cost one-half what leather gloves cost, so that you can afford to have at least two pairs—and keep changing.

#### This Matter of Economy

There is this about Kayser Chamoisette Gloves costing so little and wearing so long—you seldom think of it, because they are so good to look at, so much in style, so comfortable on the hands, so easy to slip on and off without awkward pulling and tugging—you'd just want to

wear them even if they cost a lot—and it would pay you!

Good pure soap—a few minutes in the suds—rinse with clean water—let them dry—and there you are! And you're always smartly gloved, and happy about it.

#### And the Long Wear

You see, you can wear Kayser Chamoisette Gloves and wash them, and keep on wearing them and washing them, and they LAST. Of course we are talking about real Kayser Chamoisette. That's why we think it a good idea to ask you to look for the Kayser name in the hem of the glove—ALWAYS.

Short Gloves 50c and up—Long Gloves 75c and up—Gaucholets 75c and up

**Kayser**  
Chamoisette Gloves

Look like  
Feel like  
Wear like leather  
COST ONE-HALF

See O. S. Pat. Off.



## STOCK SALESMEN'S LICENSES REVOKED

H. A. Asner and Four Employees Prohibited From Selling Securities in Mass.

Acting under the state "blue sky" law for the protection of the public against the unscrupulous operations of certain stock dealers who employ questionable methods, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has revoked the registrations as licensed stock salesmen of Harry A. Asner and four salesmen employed by him.

At a recent hearing before the commission of complaints brought against these salesmen, several women testified to having invested in stock of the Inter-City Trust Company through the defendants, who represented themselves as salesmen of the Inter-City Sales Corporation. This company purports to be doing a real estate business, and the testimony revealed to the commission all the indications that a somewhat new "feeling" operation was being employed. This operation is known as "reloading" and is described by the national vice committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World as follows:

**Reloading Described**

"Reloading" is a phrase used by some stock-selling houses to describe the latest method in disposing of securities. It involves the selection of a company in a depleted financial condition and having unsold treasury stock. This stock is purchased upon the most favorable terms obtainable by the stock sales organization which at the same time obtains the consent of the president to place its representative in the office of the company during the period necessary to complete its financial rehabilitation. The selling organization operates under the name of a corporation whose shares are offered or, usually, under a name similar to and including the words contained in the such corporation's name. When the stock is being offered, the stock sales company secures letters from the president addressed to present stockholders containing announcements of the new financial scheme.

Having obtained a list of the stockholders, the selling organization approaches them and by means of statements, innuendoes and inferences creates in their minds the impression that the company is approaching prosperity. The stockholder is then led to believe that the directors desire to limit the sale of stock to those holding stock at the present time, and that only a certain amount can be obtained by each stockholder; verification is made through the sales organization's agent in the office of the company and in this way the unsold treasury stock of the company is sold to the stockholders of record at the time of the sales campaign.

"The corporations which employ re-loading houses are generally so desperately in need of money that they either acquiesce in the plan of the stock sales concern or else they do not inquire too closely into their practices. The victims of re-loading salesmen are largely women, old men and wage earners who have saved up a little money for a rainy day."

### Shares Turned Over

In the testimony before the Massachusetts commission it was brought out that an agreement was reached under which the Inter-City Trust Company turned over shares to the sales corporation, to be sold for \$40 a share. Of the amount accruing from sale, \$18 was to be turned over to the trust company, which, however, was to pay dividends on the selling value, \$40, and also pay the operating expenses of the sales company. It was also alleged at the hearing that investigation revealed the company's assets to be \$60,000, and outstanding stock \$750,000.

The salesmen whose registrations were canceled all came from New York City. They claimed to have a local office at 2a Park Street, Boston, but mail addressed to the company and its salesmen at this office has been returned undelivered and the office is reported closed up.

The names of the salesmen whose registrations are revoked are: Harry Asner, New York City; Harry Mazur, New York City; Isidore Wolf, Hotel Claridge, New York City; Berthold Block, Hudson, New York; and James E. Johnson, Riverside Drive, New York. The revocation was ordered on the ground that the man in question in each case was "conducting his business as broker in a fraudulent manner or wilfully and purposely evading or seeking to nullify" the provision of the law affecting salesmen.

## RADIOPHONE PROVES SUCCESS ON RAILWAY

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13.—Wireless telephones with an inside loop in an all-steel coach were successfully experimented with yesterday on the Broadway Limited, the Pennsylvania Railroad's flyer. Pennsylvania officials told the Associated Press

that the terrific resistance encountered among rails, wires, and signal apparatus had been mastered. Further tests will be made. This system will be used, they predicted, to transmit train orders and for the convenience of passengers.

## MR. PUTNAM STATES REASON FOR APPEAL

Freedom for Political Prisoners. Protest on Tariff and Labor Union-Methods Involved

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The "inside" of the story of the "Appeal for Freedom," published in some of today's newspapers, was revealed to The Christian Science Monitor by one of its signers, George Haven Putnam, publisher, Civil War veteran, president of the Free Trade League and a man identified with numerous activities.

Major Putnam declares the cardinal points that inspired the presentation of the "Appeal for Freedom" to the American public were: First, the desire to free the political prisoners held in defiance by this country alone since the ending of the world war; second, to protest against alleged regulations and restrictions on free trade imposed by the McCumber-Fordney tariff bill; and third, to oppose the so-called "claims and coercive measures" employed by organized union labor.

Major Putnam, when asked if the "Appeal for Freedom" had in any way to do with a protest against prohibition, replied emphatically in the negative, adding that "to the best of my knowledge, the majority of my associates, as well as myself, signers of the 'Appeal,' are supporters of the Eighteenth Amendment and the prohibition laws."

"There is nothing hidden or mysterious at all about the 'Appeal for Freedom,'" asserted Major Putnam. "It emanates from a group of fine Americans, who desire to bring about the better expression of liberty, but not in connection with the prohibition movement we hear much about just now."

"We urge voters to question candidates seeking political offices mainly to find out how they voted on free trade. By getting candidates' views in advance on the tariff, which we deem to be the most important question of all, it will then be possible to act in a way to prevent a minority from controlling laws or national policies."

"So you will see," continued Major Putnam, "that basically the 'Appeal for Freedom' has mostly to do with the tariff, although we are after the trades unions of organized labor, too. Why do you realize what claims the unions are making nowadays? Think of the recent railroad shopmen's and coal miners strikes! Now, as American citizens we claim the much discussed 'inherent right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness,' and on that basis every person in this country should be permitted to work unmolested so long as he or she is willing to do what is right. Interference with the liberty of individuals ought not to be tolerated longer from those branches of organized labor that are prone to coerce and use force upon those who elect to work on the 'open shop' plan."

Interrogated as to whether the paragraph in the "Appeal for Freedom" dealing with the "freedom of shipping from governmental complications," had even a trace of reference to the "dry" ship, the opinion of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, Major Putnam replied with finality that "The 'Appeal for Freedom' was drafted and printed many weeks prior to Mr. Daugherty's decision, and consequently has no connection with that phase of prohibition, either."

## WATER HYACINTH IS FOUND USEFUL

Many Things Can Be Made of It, Southern Chemists Learn

CROWLEY, La., Oct. 13.—The southern water hyacinth, praised by the beauty lover, dreaded by the navigator of the bayous, and looked upon as a nuisance by irrigation men, has proved its right to exist.

In Louisiana, this plant is choking the smaller streams, blocking navigation, and where removed at a heavy cost, speedily returns even more prolific. This liability can be converted into an asset, according to a group of chemists, who have prepared and displayed at the Chamber of Commerce quarters here samples of paper pulp, ether, alcohol, oil, tannin, fertilizer, fireproofing compound, and stock food, all based on the hyacinth.

Whether this transformation can be made at a cost that will render the process economically worthwhile is to be determined later. However, the enormous volume, rapid growth, and ease of gathering, insure cheapness in raw material, according to chemists.

**BRITISH TREASURY NOTES**

LONDON, Oct. 13.—British Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £267,408,000 compared with £267,138,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £27,148,000, compared with £27,153,000 last week.

## ENFORCEMENT CODE DEBATES ARRANGED

Drys to Meet Liquor Sympathizers in Four Arguments in State.—Cities Are Selected

Four debates on the prohibition enforcement code, which will be voted upon by Massachusetts citizens as referendum number four, Nov. 7, between representatives of the Anti-Saloon League and the Constitutional Liberty League of Boston, wet leaders in the fight against ratification, were agreed on this morning at a meeting of committees on arrangements for the two leagues. Following the rules adhered to in the preliminary debate held in Attleboro last Tuesday, these debates will occur in Springfield on Oct. 23, in Worcester on Oct. 25, in New Bedford on Oct. 27, and in Lowell on Oct. 28.

Alexander Whiteside, Boston lawyer, who was furnished by the liquor men to debate on the wet side in Attleboro, and E. V. B. Parke, campaign manager of the Constitutional Liberty League, represented the anti-ratification organization this morning, while Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, Boyd P. Doty, counsel of the league, and G. Loring Briggs, chairman of the executive committee, who represented the dries at the first debate, acted for the pro-ratificationists. It was decided to ask the mayors of the various cities in which the debates are to be held to preside at the meetings.

**Debaters to Change**

The question will in each case be the question to be placed on the ballot, which is, in substance, "Shall a law (the state prohibition enforcement code) be approved?" On this question the Anti-Saloon League representatives will take the affirmative side, while the wets will take the negative. It was intimated that the debaters will be different in each case, though their choice was left to the two sides. Mr. Whiteside, however, definitely announced that he would not again debate. The halls in which the contests are to be staged were also left to local selection.

Dry circles were pleased with the outcome of the meeting, by which they feel they will be permitted to present both sides of the case to the public. In some measure making up for the loss resulting from the failure of the Constitutional Liberty League to file arguments against the code with the Secretary of State, when they submitted their referendum petition which held up the law, already passed by both houses of the Legislature by large majorities and signed by the Governor.

The failure of the wets to file their arguments prevented the dries from similar action, by which, at state expense, both arguments would have been printed and sent to every registered voter in the State. If the public is apprised of the arguments on both sides, the dries feel they need not have anxiety over the outcome of the election, so far as referendum number four is concerned.

**Wets Wandered From Point**

No, rules as to the conduct of the debates were adopted, though it was agreed that those in force in Attleboro would be continued. This placed the amount of time allotted each speaker at 30 minutes for his original argument and 20 minutes for rebuttal, and placed the order as follows: Affirmative arguments, negative arguments, intermission, negative rebuttal, affirmative rebuttal.

Though no mention of it was made at the meeting, it was intimated by officials of the Anti-Saloon League later that in the future debates an attempt would be made to hold the wets to the real issue, and not permit a rambling castigation of prohibition per se, such as was indulged in at Attleboro. The question, they said, was purely one of law enforcement in the adoption by Massachusetts of a code such as 45 other states of the Union have already adopted to back up the Volstead Act.

**CANADIAN PRODUCE FOR SOUTH**

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence).—It is announced by the officials of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine here that if the

farmers of the Maritime Provinces will guarantee shipments of produce the company will inaugurate a two-boat steamship service, starting the end of October, between St. John, New Brunswick, and ports in the southern states. The merchant marine would expect the farmers to supply products such as trip that would include 25,000 bags of potatoes, about 50 tons of hay, and about 5000 bags of turnips. The proposed service would be between St. John and Norfolk, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville. Return cargoes would probably include fertilizers, cotton seed, fruit, etc.

## SHIP LAW OMTS PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

President Says Extension Is Not Now Contemplated—Citizens Not to Own American Vessels

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 18.—The extension of the coastwise shipping law of the United States to the Philippine Islands is not contemplated at present, President Harding assured Manuel L. Quezon, Senator from the Philippines, in a letter made public here by the latter. The President shows deep interest in Philippine capital and asks if local capitalists are interested in American vessels.

The letter, dated July 24, follows: "I have just concluded reading the brief filed by yourself and Mr. Omena, chairman of the commission on the part of the house, relative to the declaration of the effectiveness of the coastwise shipping law between the Philippine Islands and the United States mainland ports. I note that you stress the inadequacy of shipping on both the Atlantic and Pacific, but give special emphasis to such inadequacy on the Atlantic and the route by way of the Suez Canal. As you understand, the law contemplates that no declaration of the coastwise provision shall be made until the President is assured of the declaration of the service by American ships. I think I have already assured you in person, and am glad to confirm in writing, that such step will be contemplated until there is indubitable evidence of the declaration of such shipping."

The phase of your brief has interested me very much. I refer to your reference to the inability of Philippine citizens to own vessels of American registry and the inability of Philippine citizens to be officers on such vessels. I am very glad you called this matter to my attention. I am very much interested to know if any Philippine capital is interested in investing in American vessels and whether there is a tendency on the part of Philippine citizens to serve as officials on such vessels. Moreover, I should like to know if Philippine capital is invested in vessels flying other national flags and whether any Philippine citizens are engaged in the service of such vessels under foreign flags."

## INVADING FORCES CAPTURE FOCHOW

AMOI, China, Oct. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The city of Fochow, capital of Fukien Province, has been captured by the invading forces of General Hsu Tsung-chi and Governor Li Hou-chi is reported to have taken refuge in the Japanese Bank of Taiwan, according to telegrams received here.

The capture of the capital is supposed to have taken place late this afternoon.

## MOBILE HAS ANOTHER IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 13.—Another important industry was added to Mobile's long list today when the ship repair plant of the Todd Shipyard Corporation was opened officially.

The mammoth dry dock was towed to this city from Brooklyn, N. Y., several months ago. It docked its first ship today, coincident with the arrival in this city of William H. Todd, president of the corporation.

**FILIPINO OFFICIALS FAVORED**

MANILA, Oct. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The Collectivists Party, led by Manuel Quezon, at its first annual convention yesterday adopted a plank in its party platform, declaring that the Governor-General, Vice-Governor and members of the Supreme Court should be Filipinos.

## Trinkets Vie With Treasures in Erratic Bidding at "Dreamworld"

High Prices for Bric-a-Brac Fall for Real Works of Art—Another "Herd" of Elephants Pul Up

Minton and Copeland English China tea and dinner sets hand-painted with imported point lace sets of linen from Venice and Brussels for first honors in today's auction at Dreamworld, Thomas W. Lawson's estate in Scituate, Mass. Dazzling cut glass pieces with the neat monogram of "TWL" cut into prominent plane surfaces, and another herd of elephants made up of the bulk of the more important items passed over the block.

While scores of elephants were being auctioned inside the big tent yesterday, one woman discovered a stray elephant in the woods. She insisted that the overseer lug it in and offered \$25 for it. The conscript bronze figure was brought into the hall where a bit of brushing set off the caparisoned figure, fashioned to hold, in its ample back, a large potted plant or to accommodate dripping umbrellas in a rich man's vestibule.

The impromptu salesman, appreciating more the awkwardness of the situation than the price of the piece, cautioned silence. At this juncture a brusque appraiser appeared, gave the big elephant a rap with his jaunty cane and snapped, "100." The lone bidder had to be content with a grudging compromise of \$75.

**Two Months Needed**

It is estimated by Frederick C. Russell of Boston, the chief appraiser, that a total of 60 days will be required to auction the entire stock of art treasures. What cannot be disposed of at later auctions will be sold direct in the New York market where price is not so variable as at an auction. Certain it is that few retail dealers would care to pay the minimum of \$10,000 fixed by the appraisers for several pieces and sets of silver, signed bronzes and original casts. At least they are withheld from the present paradoxical bidding which yesterday boosted prices sky high on trinkets but faltered and stopped at exceedingly low prices on real works of art.

Sales of some articles were withheld after the urging auctioneer had failed to bring prices to a semblance of appraised values. Two French, hand-painted china statuettes could muster only scattering bids of \$18 and were not sold, while trinkets found welcome in silk-lined hand bags for \$50 to \$85. Oddly shaped trinket boxes went to restless purchasers, the confused recipients of doubtful honors.

Among the major items of interest on display yesterday, probably des-

## PRESIDENT TAKES OATH IN ARGENTINA

Marcelo T. de Alvear Inaugurates as New Executive—Has Aided Working Classes

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 13.—Marcelo T. de Alvear was inaugurated as the eighteenth President of Argentina yesterday with imposing ceremonies. He took the oath before the Argentine Congress at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the presence of a distinguished assembly, including the diplomatic missions of numerous countries. In a brief inaugural address he outlined the program of his Administration.

After delivering his address, President de Alvear received from Hipolito Irigoyen, the retiring President, the baton and other insignia of his office. He then announced his Cabinet, who in turn took the oath.

Marcelo T. de Alvear, the new Argentine President, belongs to a patrician and wealthy family. Graduated at the University of Buenos Aires, he early became active in politics and entered the Argentine Radical Party, which is really the Argentine Conservative Party.

Senor de Alvear is a learned statesman and as a member of the Argentine Congress was author of several bills, which have since become laws, and insure better conditions for the working classes. When the Radical Party went into power, he was appointed Minister to France and later Argentine delegate to the League of Nations, of which he is a strong advocate.

The new Vice-President of Argentina, who, as in America, is President of the Senate, is Elpidio Gonzalez, a prominent radical and supporter of the Irigoyen Administration.

## VON HINDENBURG FOR PRESIDENCY

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has expressed his willingness to offer himself as a candidate for election to the German Presidency at the request of the German National People's Party, the Vossische Zeitung says today.

**COAL BOARD TO MEET OCT. 15**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The federal fact finding coal commission will hold its organization meeting in Washington Oct. 15. It was announced today at the White House. The understanding is that John Hays Hammond will be elected chairman and that the committee plans to proceed speedily with its work.



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## ANOTHER NEW ENGLAND STATE PLANS FOR ITS TERCENTENARY

New Hampshire Observances to Be Held in Different Cities—State Commission at Work on Program

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 12.—New Hampshire will celebrate next year the three hundredth anniversary of its settlement. The last State Legislature provided that the celebration should be held and authorized the selection of a state commission to see that it is performed in a fitting manner. The next legislative session is expected to make suitable appropriations and provide everything necessary for the carrying out of the elaborate program that has been prepared.

Three special days have been set aside in Old Home Week, Aug. 20-26, 1923, for the tercentenary exercises. Monday the exercises at Portsmouth will probably take place. Tuesday the exercises at Dover and finally at Concord, the State Capital. The two former places were the sites of the first settlements and are now prosperous cities.

A feature of the tercentenary pageant will be a reproduction of the movement by water of the original settlers up the Piscataqua River from Portsmouth to Dover. The principal number in the program at Concord will be an historical address by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College.

### The First Settlement

The facts about the first settlement of New Hampshire are not agreed upon by historians, although there is no serious controversy about the main happenings in connection with the settlement. Henry H. Metcalf, former state historian of New Hampshire has given the subject more study than anyone else now living and his account is about as follows:

Some time in the spring of 1623 (there is no record of the precise date of departure or arrival) a company of men—mostly fishermen—came over from England in two vessels, the one party headed by David Thompson and the other by Edward and William Hilton. Thompson's party landed at Odiorne's Point, in the limits of the present town of Rye, but originally a part of Portsmouth's territory; while the other vessel, with the Hiltons, proceeded up the Piscataqua River above Portsmouth to Dover Neck, where landing was made and operations commenced for the furtherance of their enterprise, mainly fishing, with incidental trading with the natives, the objects of the two parties included in the expedition being identical.

That the Thompson party landed first is undoubtedly true, as would be expected in the natural order of things, their landing point being first reached. It is recorded that they established sail works necessary to the proper curing of fish and erected a large building which stood for many years; but it is also an established fact that their settlement was abandoned in a short time—just when is a matter of dispute—but the generally accepted account is that it was the next year, or in later succession.

At all events, there is no question that abandonment was soon made, and no permanent settlement was made at Portsmouth for several years, while it is undisputed that the settlement at Dover Neck was a permanent one, and that here the first church erected within the limits of New Hampshire was built in 1638.

That the first settlement was made at Portsmouth and the first permanent settlement at Dover are facts over which there is no controversy and no room for argument. As to which is entitled to the greater honor there may be room for controversy, but nobody is engaging in any at the present time.

**Outline of Celebration Plans**

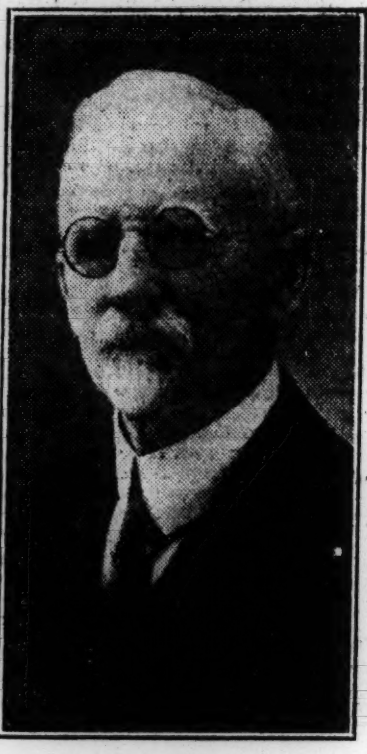
It would not be amiss to make some reference to the plans thus far outlined by the Tercentenary Commission and provided for by the Legislature in a joint resolution drawn by Mr. Metcalf and introduced by William W. Thayer in the House.

The Commission consists of five men named by Governor Brown, and the Governor acts as chairman ex-officio. The five are: Arthur G.

Whittemore, Dover; Charles S. Emerson, Milford; Henry H. Metcalf, Concord; Harry T. Lord, Manchester; and J. Winslow Peirce, Portsmouth.

They met last year in June, appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Whittemore and Peirce representing the cities where first settlements were made to consult with the authorities of those cities about arranging public sentiment and deciding upon tentative plans for the initial celebration to be held in these cities, either jointly or separately.

No further meeting was held until December, when the commission was called together at Manchester. Messrs. Whittemore and Peirce reported that nothing to any extent had been accomplished, since it was deemed advisable to await the election and inauguration of the new municipal governments in the two



Arthur G. Whittemore  
Chairman of New Hampshire Tercentenary Commission

cities, in January, as these governments would be the ones to deal with the financial end of the celebration, though the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce had taken cognizance of the matter and arranged for the selection of a general committee to promote it.

At this December meeting the commission recommended that the celebration be opened at Portsmouth and Dover on the first day or days of Old Home Week, that time being selected because the precise date of settlement is unknown, and Old Home Week naturally brings back many former inhabitants. It was further recommended that the various towns throughout the State have mid-week celebrations, after the customary manner of Old Home day gatherings, with special reference to the anniversary, and that a grand final observance be held at Concord, as the State Capital, at the close of the week.

There is as yet no State appropriation for the celebration. Each city and town will meet the expenses incident to its own observance. It is naturally expected that Portsmouth and Dover will provide more liberally for the occasion, and that Concord will do no less. No enabling act will be necessary for the appropriations, as the general statutes authorize appropriations for Old Home Day.

requires a high degree of co-ordination of perception and activity.

**Need of Sight Reading**

The public schools have already succeeded in producing very definite results in music-teaching. A higher standard of sight reading has enabled students to produce music of a higher nature than formerly. I stress the necessity of expert sight reading to such an extent that some people think I consider it an end; but, of course, it is not more than a means. Students must be able to read well enough to remove all drudgery from an encounter with music near seen, before they can get into the heart and feeling of the thing. They must not be barred from actual enjoyment of their work through mechanical difficulties. As you advance in reading skill so are you increasing the possibilities of artistic appreciation.

Music is being given more time in the schools, though it could be given still more with safety. Too much would be a mistake. Yet in some places the time allowed music is woefully meager. One thing which has hindered the teaching of music is the lack of well-trained teachers, and particularly successful supervisors of music should have thorough musical training besides a sound, all-around education. He should be, in addition to that, a skilled performer, and must have real executive ability. As you advance in reading skill so are you increasing the possibilities of artistic appreciation.

His task is much larger than that of the English teacher, for instance, for while the English teacher needs an academic understanding of "Macbeth," he never produces the play, and needs no histrionic ability. The music supervisor not only must know his music, but must be able to produce it, to direct symphonies and orchestras, for this is the direction which modern musical education is taking. The whole tendency of education is toward the practical rather than the theoretical.

**Need of Supervisors**

So many supervisors are inadequately trained that there is little wonder some high schools fail in their music work. At present the Northampton Institute of Music Pedagogy, which meets each summer at Northampton, Mass., is one of the few institutions devoted to training music supervisors. It is sincerely to be hoped that before long the school will be supplemented by collegiate courses with a degree.

Mr. Baldwin told of the widespread activities of high school pupils the country over in producing works which a few years ago it would have been considered impossible for such students to produce. In his own choral department in Hartford there are being studied at present four works, two sacred and two secular. These are "Elijah," "The Creation," the "Hiawatha" cantata by Coleridge Taylor, and Sullivan's "Golden Legend." His high school pupils have two orchestras, the larger of which numbers from 40 to 50 players.

The organization of orchestras, practical societies, and even opera companies among high school students is being carried on in all parts of the country. In Portland, Ore., where vocal instruction in the public schools is under the direction of George Wilber Reed, organization has been carried so far that it was possible even to produce "Madame Butterfly," the students furnishing everything from the scenery and costumes to the singers and the orchestra.

### TAX EXEMPTION CALLED "OVERDONE"

WARREN, R. I., Oct. 13 (Special).—Taxpayers of Warren are interested in a movement to purge the tax exemption lists of properties which have failed to be productive of commercial advantage to the town. Four properties, exempt for a 10-year period each, represent a collective assessment valuation of \$78,700 on which there is no yield.

Tax officials point to several instances in which the tax exempting policy has been, as they characterize it, "overdone." They advocate a revamping of the policy by which such privileges should be withdrawn and the avoiding of such agreements in the future.

### VICE-PRESIDENT AT NORTHAMPTON

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, arrived yesterday for a week-end visit at his home on Massachusetts Street, here. He was accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge. The Vice-President announced that he would remain until Oct. 17, when he will go to Hanover, N. H., for the conference of Republican leaders of Vermont and New Hampshire. His itinerary after that will include New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, and other states. He said his visit to Ohio would be at the request of the President.

## CLUB WOMEN TURN TO WORLD AFFAIRS

Work of New York Federation for Next Two Years to Stress International Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—International relations will be the main work of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs during the coming two years and all the 35 committees of the organization will co-ordinate their various activities under the slogan, "Good citizenship, a national mind and an international consciousness."

This was the declaration of the new president of the federation, Mrs. John H. Booth of Plattsburg, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor immediately after her election was announced today at the closing session of the annual convention. Mrs. Booth said, "What has been termed the superb isolation of the United States is in reality superb selfishness. As a nation, we must take our part in the work of the world, and it is the business of our women to fit themselves for leadership in solving the problems which are common to all nations."

### Seasoned Intelligence Needed

Commenting upon the twenty-eighth annual convention of the federation, at which she has been a guest, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said today in an exclusive interview for The Christian Science Monitor: "A few days ago, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, said to me that what we need most, men and women, is seasoned intelligence—not the overnight kind of information, but thinking ripened by living. If this convention and others like it did no more than to bring the women of the country into touch with great movements, and inform them of what is going on in the world, it would be worth while. As a matter of fact, such conventions do a great deal more in fitting women to serve the world."

Mrs. Winter referred to the house which the General Federation recently has bought in Washington, D. C., and for which the New York State Federation raised \$5,000, completing its pledge of \$10,000.

**Formal Opening in January**

"The house will be opened formally in January, at the time of the board meeting of the General Federation, probably on Jan. 11," said Mrs. Winter.

"Some of the projects which we expect to put into immediate execution here are the establishment of a lecture bureau to provide speakers for clubs; traveling study libraries, including recent clippings, as well as books; a bureau to put visiting women in touch with the various Government activities at Washington; and a classification of all the information which the Government departments have to offer. We hope to make the house a center where the work of all organizations of women will be correlated."

Mrs. Winter will leave New York for Philadelphia. She will speak Monday in Cleveland, O., Tuesday in Toledo, and Wednesday and Thursday at Flint, Mich. The following week she will spend in Minneapolis, Minn., and then will leave for a tour of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri.

### New Officers Are Installed

At the final session of the convention this morning, the retiring president, Mrs. Walter S. Conly of Port Chester, who is concluding a successful two year term, installed the following officers: President, Mrs. John H. Booth of Plattsburg; first vice-president, Mrs. Charles M. Dickinson of Binghamton; second vice-president, Mrs. William H. Purdy of Mount Vernon; third vice-president, Mrs. Brodie Gilman Hixley of New York; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Charles J. Reeder of Carthage; recording secretary, Mrs. B. O. Schlenker of Sheridan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. North of Plattsburg; treasurer, Mrs. Hyman Roosa of Kingston.

### CENTENARY OF PUBLIC LIBRARY CELEBRATED

DUBLIN, N. H., Oct. 13.—Dublin yesterday celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of its public library, claiming to have established the first free public library

in America. The first institution was maintained by public subscription. A neighboring town, Peterboro, boasts that its public library, established in 1833, was the first in the country to have been founded and supported by taxation.

The Dublin library was established mainly through the efforts of the Rev. Levi Leonard, pastor of one of the early churches here. He was the institution's first librarian, and Dublin folk say he was the first free public librarian of America. Two of his grandsons, W. Jackson Leonard of Accord, Mass., and Fred B. Leonard of Hinsdale, N. H., were present at yesterday's ceremonies. Dr. Henry H. Piper of Boston, a native of Dublin, was the principal speaker.

## UNEVEN APPLE CROP REPORTED

Total in New England Not Far From Crops of 1921 and 1922

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13.—An uneven apple crop in New England has resulted in a total varying little from last year and the year before. Federal crop statisticians reported from their New England headquarters here today. Unfavorable conditions have considerably reduced the stock suitable for marketing.

The condition of the crop on Oct. 1 was given as 51.1 per cent for New England as a whole, as compared with 67.1 for the entire country. The total production for New England is forecast at 1,184,000 barrels as against 1,106,000 in 1921 and 1,205,000 in 1920. In Maine the crop is about half of that of last year. It is slightly larger than last year in New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island and considerably larger in Connecticut, while in Massachusetts it is nearly three times as large.

Massachusetts' cranberry production is forecast as 290,000 barrels as compared with 189,000 in 1921. The prospect for potatoes in New England declined from a forecast of 34,268,000 bushels on Sept. 1 to 31,116,000 on Oct. 1. This compares with 49,191,000 last year and a 1917-20 average of 37,592,000. Maine promises 21,410,000 bushels as compared with 37,410,000 last year and 25,121,000 the year average. The crop condition for New England is given as 85 per cent on Oct. 1, as compared with 77.3 for the whole country.

### PHI KAPPA PHI MEMBERS NAMED

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 13.—H. R. Kraybill, professor of agriculture and president of the New Hampshire College chapter of the honorary society of Phi Kappa Phi, announced yesterday those members of the senior class who by reason of their standing have been admitted to the society this fall. The new members are: In the agricultural division, Oscar Dodge of Contoosook, Alice Saxton of Manchester, Evelyn Browne of West Rye, Marion Holt of Rumney Depot, and Hugh Huggins of Ottawa, Can. These new members are the highest ranking in scholarship in their respective divisions.

### COAL FOR SCHOOLS HIGHER

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 13 (Special).—Coal for Providence schools, contracted for at \$10 per ton, will cost \$10.75 per ton. The additional charge is necessary in view of the increased cost of coal to the dealer, if the city is to get coal for its schools, according to school officials.

## MUSEUM TO SHOW JAPANESE PRINTS

Many Rare Old Types Included in Ficke Collection

Seventy-two Japanese color prints, many of them from the primitive period and now very rare, will be placed on exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, Monday, Oct. 16. The collection is that of Arthur Davison Ficke, recently appointed curator of Japanese prints at the museum.

Mr. Ficke, who was graduated from Harvard in 1904, is the author of "Twelve Japanese Painters" and of "Chats on Japanese Prints." On Friday, Oct. 20, at 4:30 p. m., Mr. Ficke will give a talk on Japanese Prints in the lecture room of the museum. This lecture will be open to the public. The prints to be shown at the exhibition date from 1650 to 1750 and illustrate the first and second periods of the art of color printing—from black and white prints colored by hand through use of two and three color-blocks, including the work of Harunobu, who was the first to realize the possibilities of full color printing and who perfected this art in 1765.

The works of Moronobu, the first great master in the history of Japanese prints, of Kiyomitsu and Masanobu, the greatest of his time, whose works are now very scarce, of Kiyomitsu and of Toyonobu, the most brilliant of the designers of the later part of the Primitive Period, will be shown, also prints by Harunobu and Shunsho, who took advantage of the processes developed by Harunobu to produce his great actor prints.

## SERIES OF PAGEANTS FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 13.—Representatives of railroads, steamship companies, municipal governments and civil and commercial organizations from the New York and Vermont shores of Lake Champlain met in Burlington yesterday and appointed a committee of 50 citizens and an advisory board of 30 sons and daughters of the Champlain Valley as the preliminary step toward the organization of a series of pageants for the summer of 1923.

These pageants, to be given in the various towns and cities on the lake, will picture the history and development of the Champlain Valley. The avowed purpose is to attract 1,000,000 tourists to the region during the season.

## MAINE RED MEN CLOSE CONVENTION

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 13.—A reception to the new officers marked the close of the thirty-fourth annual session of the Great Council of Maine, Independent Order of Red Men, and the sixteenth annual session of the Great Council, Degree of Pocahontas, here yesterday. Frank W. McCann of Sanford was elected great sachem of the Great Council of Red Men and Pearl B. Sprague of Dennyville was elected great Pocahontas of the Great Council, Degree of Pocahontas. Richard J. Tounge, past great sachem, and Rachel E. Tounge of Philadelphia, past Pocahontas, represented the great councils of the United States. The reports showed a tribal membership of 7872, a loss of 475 since the last session.

## STUDENTS ENGAGE IN MANY PURSUITS

One Hundred Agricultural College Boys "Earning Their Way"

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 11 (Special).—Probably a larger proportion of the students of the Massachusetts Agricultural College are dependent upon their own efforts for an education than of any other New England college. Last year, according to the secretary of the college employment committee, 166 boys earned between \$100 and \$300 on the campus, and a considerable number earned money outside the college, besides working in many cases for their room or board in houses of the town.

The boys work as waiters, janitors of college buildings, library assistants, laboratory assistants, dairy helpers, barbers, farm hands (on Saturdays), store clerks, furnace tenders, salesmen, and office helpers. A few report for newspapers. One peels potatoes in a down-town boarding house for his meals. The college dining hall waiters are choice positions, and are mostly held by leaders in student activities, athletics, and upper classmen generally.

Summer vacations are counted on to net \$100 or more toward the next year's expenses. Few scholarships are available, and tuition is free, the college being supported by the state. But the state Grange has a fund from which Grange members may borrow if necessary, and a Student Labor Fund is administered by a college employment committee which awards college "jobs" after an examination of all candidates, making every effort to employ the most needy and at the same time only competent and earnest students, and so to apportion the available work that the maximum number may be enabled to help toward their expenses.

The college secretary declared that if a boy can secure \$200 for his first year and \$100 for each succeeding year, from his parents, or by borrowing, that he can expect to save the rest of his expenses at college. It is probably true that the great majority of leaders in student activities for the past twenty years have been men who earned all, or nearly all, of their way through college.

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## Better Music Throughout America Prescribed as Strike Preventive

Singing Nation Is on Road to Industrial Peace, Says Teacher—Schools Use Modern Methods

Music, so taught in the public schools that it permeates the entire life of the United States, making everyone it touches happier, and even becoming a preventive of industrial disputes, is the vision of Ralph L. Baldwin, supervisor of music in the public schools of Hartford, Conn. He is an exponent of the more modern methods of musical instruction. In a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Baldwin described his views upon public school music and its bearing upon the future life of the United States. He said:

Labor is demanding shorter hours and getting them. But what is the laboring man going to do with his extra time? He will seek amusement, of course. At present he leaves automatic machine, which requires so little intelligence to guide, and turns to the movies, which require almost no intelligence to watch. Machine to machine, movie to machine. It is a vicious circle. It cannot but lessen a man's moral fiber, in time, for in it is little that is constructive. The laborer must find, or must be given, a better recreation.

### Community Music

Music, with its infinite ramifications—its social accompaniments, its broadening of intellect, its educational value, its uplifting of character—is, in my opinion, the one thing which best supplies this need. The few trials which have already been made in this field have proved successful. In Flint, Mich., where community music has probably been developed among laboring men and women to a higher degree than anywhere else in the United States, it is significant that there have been no strikes—no labor troubles of any name or nature. To my mind, it is obvious that the credit can be traced to music.

But the laboring man is not the only one who needs this elevation. The average American home would be greatly benefited by the infusion into it of a true love of music—of music, that is,

of the highest type. And the music which is to be brought into the home must first be taught in the school. From the home it will spread everywhere. But it is the duty of the public schools to start the movement.

The lessons taught by music—ethical, cultural, aesthetic, emotional, intellectual, social, and vocational—are all cogent and active in every school where music is properly taught, for music functions along all these lines. The layman might question the result of music teaching upon the conduct of children, but actual results in this direction are being brought out in the public schools. Music affects the whole school where it is taught, as in the recent war it was used to affect the morale both of the soldiers and the citizens. The ideal of music teaching is that it may function as an ethical force in the home, as in the school.

### Teaches History and Literature

Music made by the children themselves, not the music of the phonograph, is of greatest value, though the phonograph is of real worth in teaching. All music of the better class brings in literature, history, and religion. Run down the lists of great music and you simply call the roll of the poets, the masters of literature. Study of the composers' lives involves world history, especially European history. Geography comes in, too, as does, of course, language. Thus it is seen no subject could be more cultural.

The intellectual side of music is not often stressed, yet the expert reading of vocal music by school children, degrades more intellectual power than almost any other school activity. Sight reading and either singing or playing

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## UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN MANY ACTIVITIES

Dean of Smith Tells of Efforts to Encourage Higher Education of Women in Europe

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 13 (Special).—"American university women, when they have been made to realize the situation of university women in other countries, can inspire them with the courage to go on in spite of their great difficulties," said Miss Ada L. Comstock, dean of Smith College, in telling of the second biennial meeting of the International Federation of University Women held in Paris in July. "It is difficult for Americans to realize that in no other country is there the trend toward the higher education of women that there is here. Foreign women rarely go to college except with the idea of learning some way to gain a livelihood. To improve their conditions for study is one of the aims of the International Federation."

"The exchange of teachers and students is another scheme for promoting international friendship. During the past year the British Federation offered an international fellowship which was won by a Swedish woman, who is to study some problems of the age in this winter in Paris. The American Association is soon to make an announcement of a similar fellowship. Since 1919 there has been one fellowship enabling British women to study in American universities."

"The opening of a new clubhouse in Paris at the time of the conference was also in accord with the general policy of the federation. The use of this house for five years was the gift of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid to the American Association, which is to maintain it as an international home. Other centers are to be opened in Madrid and Athens, and the British are raising funds to convert Crosby Hall, London, once the home of the Duke of Gloucester, into a clubhouse, where women students of all nations may live in an environment far different from that of the ordinary lodging house. The secretary of the International Federation has, as well, a list of addresses of women the world around who would be glad to open their homes to other university women. Since the meetings were held at the new clubhouse in Paris, the American delegation was able to assist La Société Féminine Nationale de Rapprochement Universitaire, the French association, in the entertaining of the other delegates."

The conference was attended by approximately 100 official delegates and many more unofficial representatives from the countries belonging to the federation. Besides the British, American, Canadian, Belgians, French, Spanish, Swedish, Dutch, Austrians, Italians, Danes, and Norwegians, there were representatives from New Zealand and South Africa, a Japanese woman, and a mother of her daughter from India. Some of these delegates represented new and often very small federations. The largest of the associations is the American which has a membership of 15,000 with a potentiality of 200,000. England has but 15,000 while several of the countries admitted into the International Federation this year are justly proud of a membership of less than 100.

"New associations have been added rapidly as the power of the federation for establishing international good will has increased. The Turkish women sent Mrs. Alice Peloubet Norton, Smith '82, of the Constantinople College, to tell of the hopes of these women who have departed so far from the traditions of their country in un-

derstanding a university training. Other Smith women from foreign countries were Miss Clara Loomis of the class of 1900, who represented the Orient, and Miss Judith Matlack '20, a delegate in general from England."

Miss Comstock, who is also a Smith graduate, is president of the American Association of University Women. At the conference she presented the report of the American association, as well as those of the nominating committee and the committee on standards of which she is chairman. This committee on standards has the task of deciding what constitutes a common basis for membership in the federation. At the reception given the delegates at the Sorbonne, Miss Comstock, on behalf of the other delegates thanked the French associations and the rector of the Sorbonne for their hospitality.

It is perhaps of interest to note that both the French and English languages were used at the conference. At the previous conference in London, English was the official language. The presence of many American women at the Paris conference who could not readily understand French and of French women who were not accustomed to English explains the need of interpreters. As far as the other delegates were concerned the language used might have been either.

## WELLS' OUTLINE OPPOSED AS TEXT

Protest Greets Proposed Use in Kansas Normal School

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 13.—A controversy over the adoption of H. G. Wells' Outline of History as textbook at the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, has been referred by Gov. H. J. Allen to the State board of administration for final settlement. The board has supervision over all the State educational institutions.

"I have received a number of letters protesting the adoption of the book," said Mr. Allen today. "Some oppose Mr. Wells' treatise on world history, claiming it is irreligious; another that it is improper from the moral standpoint. None of the opposition has been based on the fact that H. G. Wells is British."

The adoption of the textbook is said to have been through the recommendation of Prof. W. H. Carothers, head of the department of history at the State Normal School, and with the approval of Thomas W. Butcher, president.

## MASONS TO START \$700,000 BUILDING

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 13.—Gov. Everett J. Lake and his military staff will participate in the laying of the corner stone of the \$700,000 building of Acacia Lodge, No. 85, A. F. and A. M., here, Saturday afternoon, it was announced yesterday.

At least 3000 Masons from Connecticut and New York will take part in the ceremonies. Frank L. Wilder, Grand Master of Masons in Connecticut, Bishop Edward Acheson, Grand Chaplain, and Frank L. Scudder, Past Grand Master, will speak.

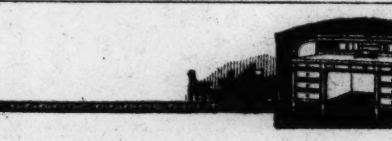
## FARM TOOL MAKERS TO MEET

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A large representation of the country's manufacturers of farm machinery is expected to attend the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers in Chicago, Oct. 18, 19, and 20. Addresses on the opening day of the convention include one by a member of President Harding's Cabinet, to be named later; C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad; and Guy H. Hall, director of the National Institute of Progressive Farming.

shovel or tool used by all departments. He further intends that it shall not only show how each department stands as to its equipment, but that through it a more complete valuation of the city-owned property may be obtained.

In some departments, the Mayor states, the stocktaking will be a minor matter in the regular routine of work, but in a few of the larger departments, such as the street department, water department, refuse department and park department, the task of accounting for all equipment will probably require the full 31-day period allowed for gathering the necessary data.

"There are department officials here in City Hall who I am sure do not know whether they have two or three typewriters or a dozen," said the Mayor. "When the system has been worked out, it will, without doubt, be fully as valuable to the department heads as I expect it will be to the Mayor and other municipal executives."



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## BAY STATE PAYING HIGH MEAT PRICES

Big Demand for Choicest Cuts and Great Number of Retailers Share Blame for This

On the heels of a statement by Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, to the annual convention of the institute, that wholesale meat prices had returned to pre-war figures, and that meat values virtually had been stabilized, comes the announcement of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life today, that the meat item in the family budget increased in cost during September.

Efforts to reconcile statements and figures ascribed to the packers, statements and figures given out by the retailers, and what the consumer actually pays, reveal some inconsistencies and raise no few questions. The ensemble, too, raises pertinent questions regarding the why and wherefore of the retail meat business, and at the same time places some responsibility on Massachusetts consumers particularly.

Comparison of figures for pre-war days and for September, 1922, shows that Mr. Wilson's statement is not far from accurate. Government statistics indicate that wholesale prices do touch pre-war levels, although fluctuation lifts them occasionally above that level. Good and choicest beef cuts in Massachusetts demand wholesale prices of from 17 to 19 cents a pound, a fairly normal level.

## Wide Discrepancies Noted

Average retail prices for the month of September, however, show a notably wide margin between wholesale and retail prices. Sirloin steak prices last month, for example, averaged 55 cents, while the rump steak price averaged 63½ cents. The average cost of veal steak at retail was 61 cents a pound, while the wholesale price for carcass veal was in the vicinity of 18 cents. A composite average on meat prices in Massachusetts during September of this year shows that the level is about 45 per cent above that of 1918, although a return to normalcy is claimed in the wholesale market.

One of the excuses made for these prices at retail in Massachusetts, which averaged higher than in any other section of the United States, is that the Massachusetts consumer demands the better cuts. The opinion of those in touch with the business, but not as dealers, is that this argument is considerably overworked. It is agreed that it is true to a certain extent but on the other hand it is asserted that it has outlived its usefulness as a reason for maintaining and increasing high price levels.

The highest beef prices are maintained on sirloin and rump steak cuts and the demand is generally for them. There is a considerable preponderance of demand for these hind-quarter cuts with the result that many small retailers buy very little fore-quarter meat and the hind-quarter cuts must bear the expense. This is where the consumers responsibility is said to enter in, because meat experts declare that many of the fore-quarter cuts, such as shoulder steaks, are fully as satisfactory if properly prepared.

## Too Many Retailers at Present

Another factor, which is pointed to with regard to meat prices, is the large number of small retail establishments. The field is greatly overcrowded, particularly in suburban communities, it is pointed out, and instead of resulting in lower prices through competition, the retailers are marking time. It is said that an inevitable development will be to finally force competition and eventually reduce the number of small retailers in the business.

Local encouragement of cattle raising is a question being increasingly agitated in Massachusetts. It is pointed out that the almost total dependence of the State on meat products raised at a considerable distance is a situation which invites exploitation.

A slight increase in the cost of living in Massachusetts was noted in September by the Commission on the Necessaries of Life. There was an increase in clothing and fuel costs which was balanced by a lower cost of sundries. The commission says that food prices as a whole remained unchanged, meat and dairy prices advancing and fish, sugar, flour, potatoes, onions, canned goods and other groceries receding slightly.

The item of shelter remained unchanged, the commission says. Rents were increased by some landlords but the increased building activity is beginning to be felt, and there is a marked departure of tenants from higher-priced apartments, the commission notes. Fuel prices and both men's and women's clothing costs increased during September.

In preparing the cost of living figures, the commission compares the cost of an equal quantity of basic necessities in 1918 and at the present

time. From the September, 1922 figures it is evident that these commodities cost 55.4 per cent more than in 1918. At the peak in July, 1920, the cost of living was 102.8 per cent over the 1918 level.

## MR. GASTON WANTS EUROPEANS TO PAY

Like Mr. Lodge, He Opposes Cancellation of War Debts

The Republican and Democratic candidates for United States Senator from Massachusetts have at least one issue upon which they agree. Both are opposed to canceling foreign war debts to the United States, as was proposed at the recent convention of the American Bankers Association.

Out of his experience as a member of the United States Senate for more than 30 years, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, and the Republican candidate, has decided against cancellation. In an address last night, William A. Gaston, the Democratic candidate, took a similar stand as a banker who has investigated the European situation, and has been in close touch with the work of raising funds during the war and the carrying of this debt since.

Mr. Gaston said that during the war he was associated with those who helped foot the Liberty loans, and that buyers were told then that these loans ultimately would be repaid by the Government, and that all Government loans to foreign countries would be repaid.

He deplored the theory that cancellation of these debts is a moral obligation, pointing out that while interest on them is in arrears, the United States has paid its bill for transportation of its soldiers overseas in foreign ships.

It sometimes seems that these things are being forgotten, and it is felt apparently that the United States has done little and still has the moral obligation to do more, at the same time forgetting that the very nations for whom some of our bankers are now asking the remission of war debts are the ones who demanded and insisted upon receiving territorial gains of inestimable intrinsic value, and which will ultimately bring the money spent by these nations on the war, while the United States did not ask, has not asked, and will not ask for one single inch of new territory or a dollar of financial aid.

I do not believe in forcing foreign countries to pay their war debts at once, and thus to precipitate ruin for them and ourselves, but in justice to our own people, and in justice to Europe, European debtor nations should show some indication of doing their part in trying to pay their debts and inaugurating policies of economies, and when these things have been done all reasonable steps will be taken by the United States to show a spirit of co-operation and an honest effort to bring to the world real peace.

In the United States today there seems to be a deliberate, powerful attempt to change the basis on which our Government money was loaned. At the same time the present tariff bill imposes a severe burden on every family and makes it impossible for many of our debtor nations to import their goods so as to order to repay United States debts.

## CHAMBER SECRETARIES MEET

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 13 (Special).—The annual meeting of the secretaries of the chambers of commerce in Maine opened here today with a luncheon, followed by addresses of welcome by Mayor L. J. Brann of Lewiston and Dr. Wallace E. Webber, president of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce, and a discussion of present problems in Maine, mail service in the State, winter sports and regulations of vendors from house to house. Five Maine cities employ full-time secretaries. They are Portland, Bangor, Lewiston, Augusta, and Auburn.

## The Lure of the Caribbean

Europe, Egypt and cherry-blossomed Japan all have their lure, but the historic Caribbean where the colorful atmosphere of Latin America reaches out to the frost-weary northerner—the Caribbean has a lure all its own.

Reservations are now being made for The Union Trust Caribbean tour de luxe, sailing January 20th.

Days of play on shipboard mixed in just the right proportion with gay sight-seeing trips in pleasure-loving Havana, among the Locks of Panama, the fruit plantations of Jamaica and the scenic beauties of Costa Rica.

Plan now to join this jolly lark in the carefree Caribbean replete with all the lure of story book.

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## LESS CHILD LABOR IN HOMES SOUGHT

Rhode Island Women to Seek Law to Remedy Conditions Recently Revealed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13.—Rhode Island women's organizations are taking steps to go before the next legislature and urge the passage of a law to regulate or abolish industrial home work. Their action is the direct result of the deplorable conditions which were revealed by the report of the investigation by the Children's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor a few months ago. An investigation of the laws in other states has been made already by the Consumers League, and the secretary, Miss Alice Weeks, has prepared a report which says:

"There are two ways of bettering industrial home-work conditions, regulation and abolition. Regulation may at first seem the most reasonable solution, but these points should be carefully noted.

"Adequate regulation of industrial home work is far more difficult than regulation of factory work because it requires such constant inspection and the expense of the state is out of proportion to the service rendered. The experiences of other states has shown that regulation has failed. An expression of opinion has been obtained from the State Departments wherever possible and they agree on the foregoing statements.

"Abolition has been tried in certain industries in New York and New Jersey and is acknowledged to be a better solution. National organizations like the Child Labor Committee and the Consumers' League favor it. Labor unions are working towards it. The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor indorses abolition.

"About one-fourth of the states have laws either prohibiting or regulating home work." Miss Weeks' report says, "Ten states, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, have prohibited for all except the immediate members of the family certain forms of home work. Certain regulations on home work are also made by law in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Wisconsin."

## CAMPAIGN COVERS THE ENTIRE STATE

Republicans Active in West, Democrats Busy in East

Republican and Democratic pre-election activities yesterday were as widely separated in point of miles as they were in opinions, with Henry Cabot Lodge and his party in Pittsfield, extolling the Administration's record, and John F. Fitzgerald, Democratic candidate for Governor, attacking that record from platforms near Boston.

Mr. Fitzgerald was emphatic in his contention that no small responsibility for what unfortunate conditions exist rests with the people themselves. He charged negligence in failing to exercise the right of franchise, declaring that if the 300,000 unregistered men and 500,000 unregistered women of the State would do their duty, it would change the history of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Lodge, in his Pittsfield address, defended the Four-Power Pact, declaring that it is not an alliance obligating the United States to provide

## MAINE INDUSTRY LITTLE DISTURBED

Hydroelectric Power Development Relieves Coal Situation

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Oct. 13 (Special).—Maine industries have not felt the coal shortage acutely because of the large electrical development for industrial power during the last few years. Most of the Maine industries have not been interrupted in operations. In order to keep ahead of these demands for power, the Central Maine Power Company has embarked on plans which call for the development of 8800 additional horsepower of hydroelectric power. About 1000 horsepower will result from the redevelopment of the Union Gas & Electric Company plant on the Messalonskee stream in Waterville and 4300 horsepower by placing a new generating unit in the plant in this town. About 1500 additional horsepower will result by placing another unit in the Deer River station in Lewiston.

When the third unit was installed in the company's big station in this town it seemed as though a surplus of power had been provided that would be sufficient for the next five years. Yet within a few months of the completion of that installation the power reserve was sold to customers to a margin of 3000 horsepower. August, normally a dull month for power, there were days when the demand was so great that electricity had to be generated by steam in the Farmington station.

A new transmission line will be built from Deer River to Lewiston. This line will mean additional capacity and improved voltage. It is proposed also to add a 4000 synchronous condenser at the Deer River station in order to improve voltage conditions. This will be installed and in operation within two months. The redevelopment of the old station on the Messalonskee will mean a great improvement to the service in the city of Waterville. It will mean that the distributing station at Waterville will still get service, even if the high tension lines entering the city are entirely put out of commission by weather conditions. By installing the new unit here, a considerable amount of water which has been running to waste over the dam here will be utilized.

## BOY SCOUTS TO REORGANIZE

PAWTUCKET, Oct. 13 (Special).—The general organization of the Boy Scouts of America in the Blackstone Valley, forced out of existence with the industrial depression and the textile strike which began there 10 months ago, is to be revived. With this revival will be extended the organization of troops of Scouts, subordinate to the council. Friends of the Scout movement have supplied funds amounting to nearly \$5000 with which the work will be projected again.

## Panels from One of the PETER PAN NURSERIES

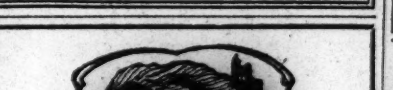
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## CARS HARD TO GET, SAYS GRAIN BOARD

New England Traders Seriously Handicapped as a Result

Shortage of freight cars is at present a serious hindrance to the flour and grain traders of New England, according to Warren G. Torrey, chairman of the grain board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This shortage is so acute, he declares, that some flour mills are able to run only on half time, while many others are on a reduced schedule of working hours. Grain shippers, he states, are refusing to make contracts for future shipments unless these are predicated upon their ability to obtain cars.

From the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce the grain board has learned that Buffalo elevators are filled to capacity, and that many vessels are waiting at that port for a chance to unload their cargoes. Coal shipments to the west are being held up while cars are used to relieve elevators of their grain, it is said.

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS FOR DRY CANDIDATES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13.—Churches and Sunday Schools throughout Rhode Island were urged to exert every effort to procure the election of dry candidates, municipal, state, and national, in a resolution passed last night at the closing session of the annual convention of the Rhode Island Sunday School Association, which also went on record for rigid enforcement of state and federal prohibition law.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

California Screen Stars Revive  
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 8.  
Special Correspondence

ONE of the best casts ever assembled for a Shakespearean production gave an equally rare performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the Hollywood Bowl last night before an audience of approximately 8,000 enthusiastic spectators. The occasion was the second annual Pacific coast benefit for the Actors Fund of America, which, this year, was given under the auspices of the Motion Picture Directors Association. It is doubtful if any theatrical manager could have afforded to pay the salaries of the principals and supporting cast for even one night, as the performers included practically every screen star in California and the "market quotation" on screen stars at the present time is rather high.

The setting for the production was indeed picturesque. The audience sat on tier after tier of benches, extending from the bottom of the bowl to the surrounding hillsides, the only illumination, when the performance was going on, coming from a full moon, and the necessary lighting effects on the stage. The latter occupied "all out-of-doors" with real mountains as back drops, except for interior scenes.

In order to utilize the services of the many stars who had volunteered their services, a pageant of beauty was interpolated in an effort to embellish the Shakespearean setting. The characters in the pageant represented the contemporaneous nations that ruled the world, the great lovers of the time and the goddesses of Olympus, who came to honor and bless the marriage of Theseus.

Frank Beal appeared as the Timarch of Athens and William Farnum as Marc Antony. Then in marched "The Rulers of the World," impersonated as follows: Assyria, Claire Windsor; Britain, Edna Purviance; Chaldea, Jane Novak; Egypt, E. J. Pinckney; Greece, Kathlyn Williams; India, Marie Prevost; Noreland, Ruth Roland; Rome, Mae Busch.

The greatest interest was created by the arrival of "The Goddesses of Olympus," and particularly so when Pola Negri, the Polish star, who has just arrived in California to make her first American picture, appeared as Cleopatra, followed by four attendants. It was the first time a large audience has had an opportunity to see Miss Negri in person in the United States, and her reception was one she will doubtless long remember. There was nothing particularly difficult for Miss Negri and the other figures in the pageant to do. Their names were thrown on a big curtain and to the stately music of a symphony orchestra they marched to the huge stage, bowed, marched to the left and disappeared into the darkness of the cañon. Other "goddesses" who appeared in the same division with Miss Negri were Mae Murray as Aphrodite, Lois Wilson as Diana, Bebe Daniels as Isis, Agnes Ayres as Juno, Dorothy Phillips as Lillith, and Priscilla Dean as Minerva. In another section the personages were: Asia, Helene Chadwick; Calypso, Wanda Hawley; Faustina, Claire Windsor; Helen of Troy, Anna Q. Nilsson; Salome, Carmel Myers, and Sheba, Florence Vidor.

## "R. U. R."

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Garrick Theater: The Theater Guild presents "R. U. R." (Rossum's Universal Robots), by Karel Capek, English version by Paul Selver and Nigel Playfair, staged by Philip Moeller; settings and costumes by Lee Simonson. The cast: Harry Domin, General Manager of Rossum's Universal Robots; Basil Sydney, Sula, a Robot; Mary Bonnell, Maria, a Robot; Mildred Lane, Helena Glory; Kathlene MacDonell, Dr. Gall, Head of the Physiological and Experimental Department of R. U. R.; Mr. Fabry, Engineer General, Technical Controller of R. U. R.; John Anthony, Dr. Hallemier, Head of the Institute for Psychological Training of Robots.

Mr. Alquist, Architect, Head of the Works Department of R. U. R.; Louis Calvert, Consul Business, General Business Manager of R. U. R.; Helen Westley, Nana, a Robot; John Rutherford, Helena, a Robot; Mary Hone, Primus, a Robot; Frederick Mark, A. Servant; Domis Pluge, Mark First Robot; Richard Coudige, Second Robot; Bernard Savage, Third Robot.

A free translation and explanation of the title "R. U. R." may include a brief statement of its theme as well. The letters R. U. R. stand for Rossum's Universal Robots, which is the advertising name under which are sold almost human mechanical workmen and workwomen that have been invented by old Rossum and are now being manufactured for the market in 1,000,000 lots. These Robots, so says Mr. Capek's play, are doing all of the labor in the world (the scene of the play is laid in 1942 to 1952) and have been developed into a high degree of efficiency in the Rossum laboratories.

At the opening of the play all has been going well and the firm's dividends are pouring in when two things happen which cause a complete collapse of the Rossum firm. The ambition of Dr. Gall, manager of the experimental department in the factory, causes him to secretly change the original formula for the making of Robots. He gives to his more highly developed Robots human instincts, feelings, etc. Almost simultaneously with the newly acquired feeling, passions, etc., the Robots learn from a young lady with sociological instincts the meaning of "revolt." "We will have no master," and "Down with our masters."

The selfish greed of the manufacturers has caused them to flood the markets of the world with millions of

The cast for the play was as follows:

Philstrate, Master of Ceremonies Mark Fenton  
Theseus, Duke of Athens, Stuart Holmes  
Lysander, Queen of the Amazons Louise Dresser  
Captain of the Legionaries Wallace Reid  
Leader of the Barbarians William Russell  
Leader of the Amazons Gertrude Astor  
Lysander, Queen of the Amazons Louise Dresser  
Demetrius Thomas Holding  
Egeus Francis Powers  
Hermia Shirley Mason  
Helena Kathlyn Williams  
Leader of the Musicians Mary Miles Minter  
Charles L. Newton  
Snout, the Tinker Mitchell Lewis  
Sung, the Joiner Larry Simon  
Starveling, the Tailor Otis Harlan  
Plute, the Bellows Mender Charles Ray  
Quince, the Carpenter Wilson Hummel  
Bottom, the Weaver Lionel Belmore  
Puck, the Fairy Viola Dana  
The Fairy Jackie Coogan  
Dew Fairy Patsy Ruth Miller  
Oberon, King of the Fairies Conrad Nagel  
Titania, Queen of the Fairies Gold Bennett

First Fairy Mrs. Constant Balfour  
Second Fairy Florence Middaugh  
Cobweb Ben Alexander  
Prachiossom Gertrude Messinger  
Moth Mustardseed Johnny Jones  
Mustardseed Baby Peggy

In addition to these several hundred other screen players took part in the choruses, ballet and minor roles. The production itself, while forgivably ragged in spots, was as a whole excellent, particularly the music. One of these, a scene on the edge of fairyland, brought to view a children's as well as a "grownup" ballet in which the big stage was filled with hundreds of dancing children and girls, dressed in gay costumes and furnishing a spectacle as picturesque as it was unusual.

Charles Chaplin was to have been one of the members of the cast, but he was too busy at his studio to attend any rehearsals. He did his bit, though, as during the first entire act he led the Los Angeles Philharmonic orchestra through Mendelssohn's "Spring Song." Perhaps "led" isn't quite the word to use in this case. It was more like a burlesque on all the orchestra leaders in the world rolled into one and interpreted as only a funster like Chaplin could interpret it. It is about an even break who got the most fun out of it—the audience, the orchestra or Chaplin himself. The rest of the evening Frederick Sullivan conducted the orchestra.

The volunteer program sellers for the occasion included Clara Kimball Young, Maryon Aye, Madge Bellamy, Pauline Curley, Shannon Day, Virginia Faire, Virginia Fox, Helen Ferguson, Edith Roberts, Irene Rich, Colleen Moore, Bessie Love, Marguerite de la Motte, Helen Jerome Eddy, Billie Dove, Gertrude Olmstead, Virginia Fox, Daxmar Godowsky, Gertrude Astor, Zasu Pitts, Ethel Grey Terry, Catherine Murphy, Marguerite Clayton, Ruth Clifford, Ora Carewe, Mildred Davis, Clara Horton, Marian Harlan, Gloria Hope, Louise Lovely, Lillian Rich, Elaine Starke, Maude Wayne, Mary Dew and Ruth Royce.

Major Maurice Campbell managed the affair and he had as his assistants a large staff of well known motion picture directors, technical and art directors from the different studios and a corps of lighting experts. At the close of the performance Daniel Frohman, president of the Actors Fund of America, made a personal appearance surrounded by the entire cast of the production.

J. A. B.

Robots, so that in time they far outnumber human beings. The seed of rebellion sown in the newly acquired intelligence of the Robots causes them to rise up like the monster in Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein" and destroy their makers. Human beings are annihilated by the engines of their own building.

Of course the story is not new—it is as old as time itself and is part of every literature, including the Bible, but in the hands of Karel Capek the subject is so adroitly handled that "R. U. R." is one of the most significant recent plays in the entire world. At the Garrick Theater the Theater Guild is giving an excellent performance of this odd play from Tzecho-slovakia, but a visit to this performance can scarcely be referred to as a pleasant evening. We are convinced from the start that the Robots are not real, and yet there is an illusion built up in our imagination by the performance that makes the conflict on the stage between the humans and the Robots truly harrowing. Upon leaving the theater we are not a little embarrassed that we have been so stirred by something we knew all along was mere invention.

As a literary novelty "R. U. R." holds its own in the high standard repertoire of the Theater Guild, but as a play—a play of the theater—it leaves much to be desired. With the exception of the epilogue it is an excellent play for one's library.

Basil Sydney gives a clean-cut performance of Harry Domin, general manager of Rossum's Universal Robots, and Kathlene MacDonnell does all that is required of the role of Helena Glory. Any part entrusted to Louis Calvert is sure to be well played and he gives a fine performance of Alquist, head of the Works Department of the R. U. R. John Rutherford plays the striking part of the leader of the rebellious robots. It is a performance not easily forgotten. Helen Westley is wasted on a small part that almost anyone could have played. To say that the scenery is by Lee Simonson is about the same as to say that the scenery is excellently done.

F. L. S.

Ignace Paderewski's first appearance on his return to the concert stage will be at Worcester, Mass., on Nov. 9. He will sail for America late in October.

Mme. Maria Jeritza is expected to arrive in New York next Wednesday on the Homeric to rejoin the Metropolitan Opera Company.



"Easter Snow," by George Bellows

Dearth, Bellows and Other  
Americans at the Milch Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—There is a plentiful display of American paintings in the exhibition which opens the fall season at the Milch Galleries.

Two paintings by Abbott Thayer, a "Mother and Child," and a "Portrait of a Young Girl," bespeak his position unquestionably beside such American masters as Whistler, Homer, Lefarge, and Sargent. Idealism and humanism were so blended in his vision that he perceived beyond the immediate physical what details were necessary for completion of the idea. His art developed apart from any group, maturing among the cool, snow-clad New Hampshire hills, untouched by the rising temperature of the modern movement, that gulf stream of new vision which is working so rapidly inshore.

Something of the elasticity of modern procedure engulfed Henry Golden Dearth at various stages of his career and caused radical changes in his art, so that the painter of landscapes à la Blake and the Barbizons became an imagist in paint, a lyricist of the glazed and symbolic beauty of Chinese art. Two pictures of the last phase of his work, "Britannia Coast," and "Drifting Fog," show the advance he made from representation of natural form to the presentation of the essential, underlying idea, show how he shifted from the formula of accurate, topographical detail to a record of visual impressions expressed through color, design, and texture. These latest pictures present a surface of rich enamel-like impasto, delicately stained with translucent color or relieved with glinting accent, a new discovery in the domain of tonal values, a crystallization of the artist's study and appreciation of the porcelains, paintings, and carvings in semi-precious stones of the golden age of China.

When a nation's thought found its highest expression in objects of art, bewildering in their perfection and variety. These two paintings, while remaining true to the opalescent, translucent water surging over the Brittany ledges and to the gleaming, shimmering beauty of wet rocks, might puzzle the literally-minded observer who sees just sea and rocks when he picks his way along the shore. But to the man who finds a correlated and increasing joy as each visual experience discloses that beauty of form, outline, color, and texture which exist independent of the material object, these Dearth's are a pure delight; they are like ripe fruit, rich in substance, richly surfaced.

Then there is George Bellows' "Easter Snow," a show in itself, with the artist as ring-master. This picture is a brilliant assembling of contrasts, in Mr. Bellows' dramatic and exalting style; spring sunshine and banked-up snow are at grips in the foreground and beyond are the reaches of the wind-swept Hudson and the Palisades. The church pinnacles pick their way gingerly along the shovelled paths; the more sporting folk are reveling in the snowpiles. Mr. Bellows has enlivened every inch of this canvas with dashing detail, set down exuberantly and expertly. Selection keeps this panoramic slice of New York life free from confusion or crowding, and the sense of vigorous design is maintained with real simplicity. The eye eagerly follows the descending slope to the river and on to the far horizon, careful to lose nothing in the wide expanse of winter landscape set forth.

There are representative canvases to suit all tastes in this exhibition. Inness, Twachtman, Wyant, Ranger, and Murphy; Garber, Myers, Metcalf, Hassam, and Kroll; Carlson, Melchers, Fromkes, Dewey, and Daingerfield.

## THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

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VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Even. 8:30  
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"THE TORCH-BEARERS"

SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42 St.  
BARNEY BERNARD and  
ALEXANDER GARR in  
"PARTNERS AGAIN"

TIMES SQ. W. 42nd Street  
SMASHING COMEDY HIT  
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WEST 42d St. Evenings 8:30  
3 Mats. Wed. Thurs. Sat. 2:30  
WILLIAM COURTENAY

"Her Temporary Husband" By Edw. A. Foulke

CAT AND THE ANARY  
41st St. W. of B'way  
Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. Col's Day & Sat.

SHUBERT  
Thurs. 44th St. W. of B'way  
Mats. Col's Day & Sat. 2:30  
Greenwich Village Follies

Fourth Annual Production

Dearth, Bellows and Other  
Americans at the Milch Galleries

these painters maintain their reputations with familiar work. Among the newcomers is Amin Hansen, a Californian, who exhibits a dashing sea piece "Crossing the Bar," the strong blue, racing waves and their glittering crests reminiscent of Winslow Homer. It will be interesting to hear more from him in his forthcoming exhibition this winter. Another Californian, George T. Cole, who made his New York debut last spring, has one of his well-designed, transcriptions of the Painted Desert of Arizona. Murray Bewley's delicately conceived portraits are being seen quite frequently in this year's exhibitions and his portrait of "Marcia," appealing and wistful, indicates that he is among the promising young artists to be reckoned with. The exhibition runs to the twenty-eighth.

Opera at the "Old Vic"  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 27.—The "Old Vic" has published its program for the next four months, and though the majority of performances are devoted to plays music lovers will find a great deal provided for them. Operas are to be given two or three times a week, beginning with "The Boatman's Mate," conducted by Dame Ethel Smyth herself, on Oct. 5, and "Cavalleria Rusticana." No fresh works have been added to the repertoire. "Carmen," "Mignon," "Maritana," "Lohengrin," "La Traviata," and "Faust," firm favorites with "Old Vic" audiences, will hold the boards until the latter part of November. Then a departure is announced in the shape of a Mozart festival. For three weeks all the opera performances will be devoted to Mozart. "Figaro," "Don Giovanni," and "The Magic Flute" are the works selected, to be given under the direction of Clive Carey and Edward J. Dent.

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## Music News and Reviews

New Symphonic Works  
Projected for Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Newly returned from his travels in Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and England, Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, has brought with him a number of works, new or unfamiliar. Mr. Stock did not find that an aftermath of war has been an increased flow of inspiration into the scores set down by European composers. Germany apparently is exhausted musically as well as politically. Nevertheless Mr. Stock has culled a piece or two. He proposes to produce a work by Max Reger and some compositions by three pupils of that master—August Reuss, Joseph Haas, and Hermann Unger. The music by Reger is a set of variations for orchestra on a theme by Mozart, composed in 1914. Reuss has won a certain following in his own country with his ensemble compositions and with a symphonic prologue to von Hofmannsthal's "Der Tor und der Tod." Both Haas and Unger are also unknown quantities here. The former is a teacher of composition at the Stuttgart conservatory and has written principally chamber music; the latter is one of those characteristically erudite musicians in Germany, who combine philosophy with art and who end by acquiring the title "doctor" and the chair of music criticism on some more or less important journal. The Chicago director will produce three sketches called "Night," by Dr. Unger. One of the most discussed composers in Germany is Gustav Schreker. The Chicago Orchestra presented his "Prelude to a Drama" last season, and this year Mr. Stock has brought with him a "Kammersymphonie," which Schreker composed in 1916 for a jubilee performance in connection with the Vienna Musikakademie and which calls for 23 performers. The season's repertoire also will include the same composer's interlude from the opera "Der Schatzgräber," produced four years ago at Frankfurt.

From French composers Mr. Stock has drawn a fragment from a ballet "Le Festin de l'Araignée" by Albert Roussel, Louis Aubert's "Suite Breve," and an interlude from Roger-Ducasse's "Au Jardin de Marguerite" and his "Nocturne de Printemps," not yet heard in America. Mr. Stock will give representation to the Italian school by offering Meli-piero's "Pauses of Silence," a suite made by Respighi from a number of those ironic pieces with which Rossini amused himself by composing in his later period; "Il Profumo delle Oasi Sahariane" and "Acquarelli" by Francesco Santoliquido, and "Pisanello," a suite in four movements by Ugo Basso.

Of British music, Mr. Stock proposes to bring out "November Woods" by Bax, Holst's "Beni Mora," and Goossens' "The Eternal Rhythm." Of other composers, Mr. Stock plans to introduce to Chicago some of the music of Bela Bartok, a Hungarian who belongs to the progressive, and "Fringebilder," a work by Ewald Strasser, who, with Mr. Stock and the writer of this article, was a student at the Cologne Conservatory.

The list of American works which it is proposed to produce this season is not yet complete, but Mr. Stock has in mind Chadwick's new overture, "The Anniversary" and Camille Zuckerman's suite, "Jade Butterflies," which won the prize of \$1000 at the last festival of the North Shore Festival Association.

F. B.

## Recital by Francesca Cuccé

Francesca Cuccé, assisted by Susan Williams, pianist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall, Boston, last evening. She sang songs by Delibes, Massenet, Franck, Respighi and others, and arias by Handel, Caldara, Alessandro Scarlatti and Puccini. Her program was simply a selection of songs and arias chosen apparently by haphazard without connection or sequence. Puccini may be effective in the opera house, but his music is sadly out of place with piano accompaniment. The arias of Handel and the older Italians are more suited to concert performance, but to make them more than mere musical curiosities they require a singer of greater skill in the vocal art than Miss Cuccé. Her voice is light and such color as it has is little varied by the singer. Beyond an occasional piano, she sang with changeless monotony throughout the evening. In the music by Puccini there was some attempt at dramatic characterization not entirely ineffective.

It was interesting to hear music by the elder Scarlatti, chiefly remembered for having improved and developed the form of the operatic aria. How was this music interpreted at the time of its writing? Was it intended, as some would have us believe, to be sung without nuance in a straightforward, expressionless style? The same idea of the interpretation of the instrumental music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is held by many and audiences are often bored with the music of Bach and Handel for this reason. Contemporary writers lead one to think, however, that the musical expression of those days was not so different from that of the present, and no less an authority than Arnold Dolmetsch holds that even the much abused "tempo rubato" was not unknown or neglected in that far-off day. It is perhaps asking too much of singers and instrumentalists that they should be expert musicologists, but some knowledge and sympathetic understanding of the aesthetic ideals of these composers of the past would undoubtedly add to their powers in interpreting this delightful music, so fresh and full of life in spite of the dust of years.

S. M.

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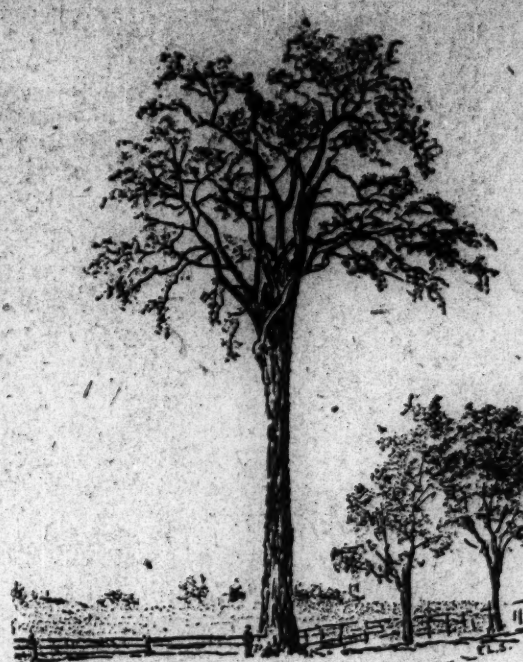
## American Elms, Magnificent and Common



DANIEL WEBSTER'S ELM  
AT MARSHFIELD, MASS.  
—TURBAN FORM—



THE CLARK ELM AT LEXINGTON, MASS.  
—DOME FORM—



UMBRELLA ELM AT DERBY LINE, VT.



RANGE ELM AT JAFFREY, N.H.  
—LYRE FORM—

By FREDERICK LEROY SARGENT

NO ONE who is familiar with the elm arcades of America's beautiful city streets, with the beneficent grace of the venerable elms protecting for generations many an American homestead, or with the brooding elms which add their dignity to seats of learning, no one, I say, familiar with these elms will deny them a certain eminence in majesty. But lest admiration for them seem to spring from a provincial fondness lacking just standards of comparison, it is gratifying to find that no less an authority than Michaux, a tree-lover of international fame, ranked the common white elm (*Ulmus americana*) as the "most magnificent" tree of the temperate zones. From the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean, and from Canada to the gulf of Mexico, it is of unsurpassed impressiveness, whether in forest, open field, or roadside.

Most familiar is the form shown to highest perfection in the famous Lancaster Elm. Here the massive trunk soon divides into sturdy limbs which, rising with the grand sweep of a cathedral arch, themselves divide repeatedly as they ascend and curve outward and finally downward like the jets of a spreading fountain. Fountain-form may, therefore, serve as an appropriate descriptive name.

When, as in the Clark Elm of Lexington, the drooping branchlets reach nearly or quite to the ground, a large dome-like head is produced which suggests the name dome-form as best for this type.

#### The Turban-Form

Sometimes the lower limbs become horizontal or may bend so low as to lie for part of their length upon the earth. There results a very wide spreading head, broader than high, which may fittingly be called turban-form. A notable example is the Daniel Webster Elm near his home in Marshfield, Mass. Although only the lower part of the tree is shown in the illustration, the reader can readily imagine the unusual breadth and flatness of the mass of foliage supported by such branches as are included.

An extraordinary elm is the lyre-form. This particular specimen stands by the roadside in Jaffrey, N.H. Elms of like form occur in various parts of New England, especially on Cape Cod. They are characterized by having lower limbs bent into a horizontal position and giving rise to a row of more or less vertical branches, each branching again somewhat as in the fountain-form.

When an elm has only a few main branches and these densely covered with feathery branchlets, it takes the name of plume-form.

Finally may be mentioned the umbrella-form, of which a remarkable example grows at Derby Line, Vt. Its height of more than 100 feet entitles it to a place among the tallest trees of the state. This form differs from the others described in having a columnar trunk answering to the handle of an umbrella supporting shorter branches suggesting the ribs.

#### Causes for Variations

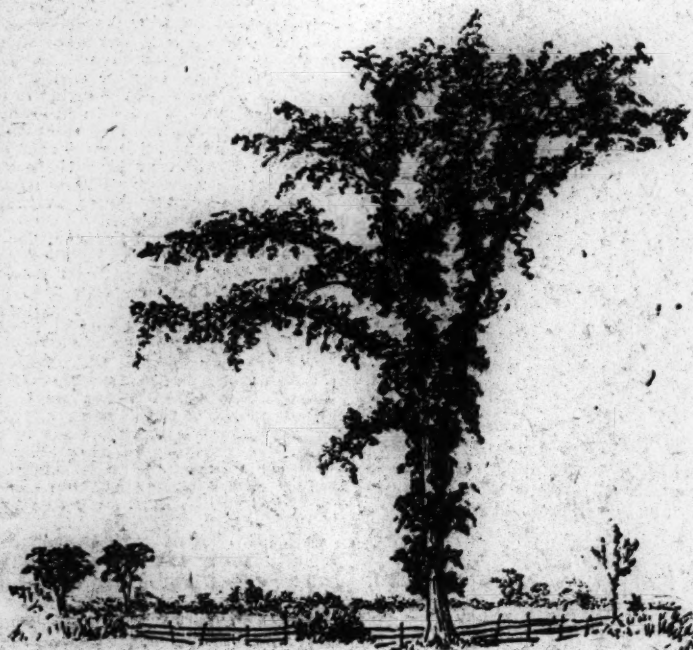
How may these diverse forms of white elm be explained? It is reasonable to suppose that the umbrella form is always developed in a dense forest where the young tree grows upward as high as possible toward the brightest light, and sheds its lower branches as fast as they become unduly shaded. When wood-cutters, for any reason, leave such an elm standing, it is sure to form a striking feature of the cleared area. Stumps may often be found in the clearing as evidence of former crowding. If surrounding trees were not close enough to compel the sacrifice of all the earlier branches, two or more of these may become stout limbs, and then the tree, under favorable conditions, assumes the fountain or the plume form. Feathery branches indicate especially favorable conditions that awakened some of the many buds which remained alive yet sleeping all along the stem for many years.

Elm seeds which sprout in the open or among shrubbery may early develop a number of branches which grow into stout limbs, thus making further upward extension of the trunk unnecessary. There may then result the dome-form of elm. The turban-form would be likely to arise from seeds planted or small saplings transplanted, into rich, moist soil affording plenty of room for expansion.

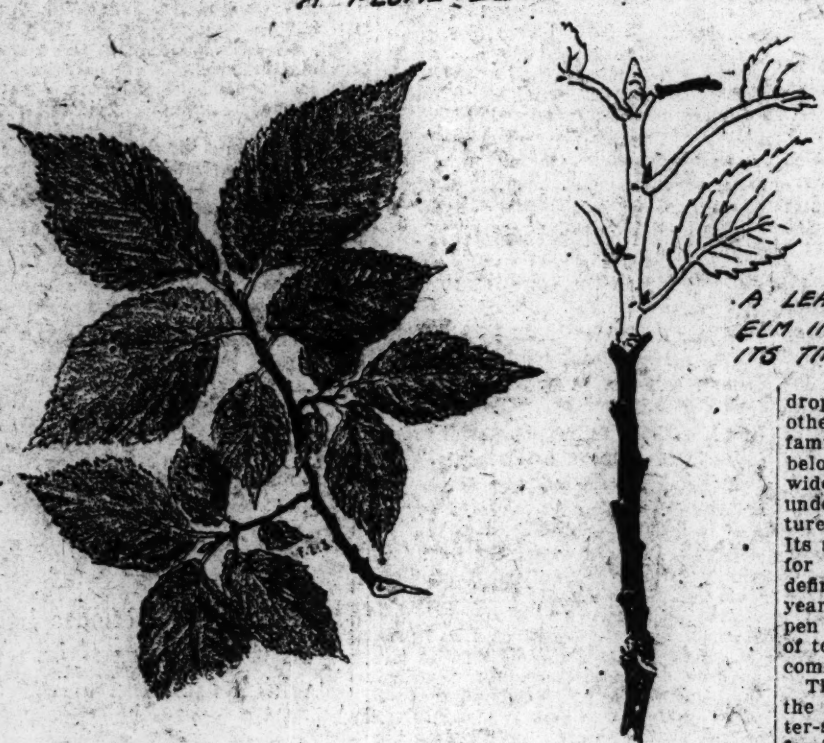
#### "Range Trees"

The lyre-form of elm is the work of surveyors who bend over a sapling of suitable size and fix the trunk or limb into a horizontal position. The main branches then grow upward and branch like trunks. So striking and so artificial is the resulting form of such a tree, that it serves well to mark many years the boundary of a surveyor's "range." Hence surveyors call them "range trees." "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined."

But we have not yet accounted for the characteristic branching of white elms by which we can generally recognize them as such under any of their forms. The leaves viewed from above are seen to arise on the right and on the left side of the



A PLUME ELM



A LEAFY TWIG OF WHITE ELM IN AUGUST, SHEDDING ITS TIP

A SHOOT OF THE WHITE ELM IN AUGUST, SHOWING ITS LEAF-MOSAIC AND WINTER-BUDS

stem so as to lie practically in one plane; and each blade, larger on one side than on the other, fits in so well with its neighbors that the whole spray forms an excellent "leaf-mosaic" for catching as much light as possible without undue shading. Just above the base of each leaf-stalk there is found, even in summer, a winter bud. But, unlike many trees, such as maples, there is no bud at the extreme tip of the stem. Since the elongation of woody-stems takes place only near the tip, the absence of any terminal bud in elms calls for explanation. The matter becomes clear when we examine a young stem while it is still elongating and putting forth its leaves. The shoot might continue indefinitely to grow in this way, sending out new leaves near its tip and laying down a tube or "ring" of wood in its older part, were it not that all must be made snug for winter. Accordingly growth ceases at the approach of autumn, the living substance of the tender parts near the tip is withdrawn into the now woody twig, and the dry remains of the terminal part are allowed to drop off while the place of separation is sealed over by a layer of cork.

After the leaves have similarly withered and fallen, and cork seals provided along the stem, we shall have a winter twig, provided with two rows of winter buds—leaf-buds near the end and larger flower-buds behind—each standing just above a leaf-seal while a tip-seal closes the very end.

The Architecture of the Arch When an elm seed sprouts, the seedling stem, as is the habit with young stems in general, grows straight up as if searching for light in which to spread its leaves. At the end of its first year's growth it has become woody and dropped its leaves and tip after the manner of the twigs just described. In the following spring it can continue its vertical growth only by the elongation and upward bending of a side branch developed from one of the winter buds. This

upward growth of side branches may continue year after year—one branch, as it were, standing on the shoulders of its predecessor—until a vertical trunk is formed and extends upward to a height that enables the head to expand above surrounding obstacles. Then the elm's branches, instead of bending directly upward, grow somewhat outward so as to bring the leaves into the sunlight beyond the upper foliage; and the buds, being like the leaves on the right and left of the twigs, expand year after year into what becomes a fanlike spray. Close examination of a winter bud will show that it lies slightly to one side of the leaf-base, and the more when prolonged in spring from an upper branch, starts at a different angle to the horizon from that of the leaf-stalk which accompanied it. A succession of such branches, each pointing slightly downward, will establish the sweeping curve like that of a Gothic arch. This curve prolonged and modified by the pull of gravity will bring the foliage eventually even to the ground. Remembering these forces which act in or upon the growing twigs—namely, the upward trend for light from above, the outward or downward trend for greater exposure, the bud position favoring one and now another advantage for the leaves, response to gravity either by resistance or yielding, and always the vigilant sensitiveness to obstacle and opportunity—we can generally account for an elm's most impressive features.

It may seem strange that any tree should produce regularly year after year innumerable stem-joints and leaves, however small, which it promptly throws away before they can be of scarcely if any use. What can be the reason for such a procedure?

#### Strange Kin

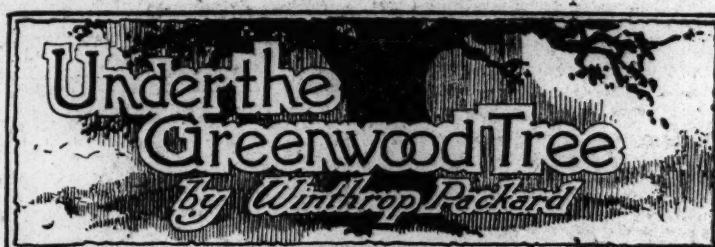
Elms, indeed, are not the only trees of temperate climates which have this seemingly wasteful habit; many others, including the nearly related mulberries, osage orange, and nettle-tree,

drop their twig-tips in autumn. One other familiar member of the nettle family (to which those just mentioned belong) is the india-rubber tree, widely cultivated as a house plant under conditions of uniform temperature like those of its tropical home. Its shoots, having no need to prepare for winter, continue to elongate indefinitely at the tip throughout the year, and thus show what might happen in the case of elms and their kin of temperate lands were it not for the coming of cold weather.

This leads us to inquire whether the ancestors of elms and other winter-surviving members of the nettle family did not originate under tropical conditions. This seems for two reasons very probably to have been the case. First, recent studies in the minute structure of the flowers of elms and their kin show these trees to be among the most primitive of flowering plants. Second, the remains of primitive flowering plants found in

rocks several million years old include not only forms somewhat like elms, but also forms so like trees now living in tropical climates as to indicate a uniformly warm climate for the original home of the elms and their relatives.

To make a long story short (surely a plot which extends over millions of years is not lacking in length), we may picture to ourselves the ancestors of elms and india-rubber trees putting forth green leaves the year around in regions of perpetual summer, and dropping their worn-out foliage only after long service; then we may imagine some of the descendants of these plants, including india-rubber trees, to continue their ever-green growth in tropical Asia, while other descendants, becoming elms, adapted themselves to the changes of season in mountainous or temperate lands by protecting their buds against the winter, and periodically dropping off all their leaves and twig-tips. Let all this happen to elms distributing themselves widely over the north temperate zone, and at the same time perfecting their systems of branch-work and leaf-exposure in conformity with the character of these winter buds, and there would result that magnificence of pose by which we recognize the noblest elms.



#### Passengers on the Wide Sky

THE East River separates New York City from Brooklyn, running about north and south. Through it ply the passenger steamers taking out their hundreds of passengers at nightfall, bringing others in at dawn, for the most part sound asleep in their staterooms as the boat swings along under the bridges. Waking in one of these staterooms one October morning, southbound, I heard a Savannah sparrow singing sotto voce. It was an inside room, ventilation coming by way of a sort of box flue. In a place like this, between two great cities, in the interior of a chugging steamboat, how should I hear a Savannah sparrow? Yet there he was, snugly perched inside the ventilator box, going south on his usual migration by steam instead of wing power, at least as far as the boat went, and singing softly to himself about it.

Birds make much use of these southbound steamers. Once on a trip to Florida in early November, I noted more birds making free use of the ship than there were paying passengers aboard. A sudden, cold snap had sent the flocks on their way the morning the steamer sailed, and they had come aboard. There were robins, song sparrows, chipping sparrows, juncos, Kinglets, bay-winged buntings, myrtle, pine and Wilson's warblers and a tree swallow. The wind was blowing briskly from the

west, and I fancy these were strays blown to sea from the migrant hosts that follow the coast line south at this time of year. They made themselves at home on the ship, hopping under foot at the door of the dining hall, looking for crumbs, now and then lighting on a passenger's hat or shoulder on deck. They seemed to have complete trust in their fellow passengers. Along in the afternoon, a Negro sitting in the sunny corner of the steerage deck, was the center of the stage, with a junco perched on the crown of an ancient soft hat. "Ya-as," he drawled to his companions, after the bird had flown, "dein birds dey alays does laik dat hat. One day down in Souf Cal'ina Ah was sitting in de field a long time, an' one of dem cuckoo birds des come along an' laid an alg in dat hat. Yassir, it done did." This might be true; I tell it as I heard it.

The Indians Add Their Testimony Never a steamer plods on its watery way south at this time of year but it carries numbers of bright songsters in this way. Sometimes it seems as if the birds fairly flocked on board and it is easy to believe that they recognize this as a restful method of getting on their way. The American Indians, certainly close observers of wild life, have told us that small birds often ride north and south on the backs of larger strong-winged migrants, sparrows on swans, for instance. It is, the belief, general

among the Canadian tribes, that the small birds arrive in the north with the spring tide of migration, riding on the backs of wild geese or loons, and return to the south by the same inexpensive means of transportation in the fall.

Recalling the custom of the small birds to take advantage of the southbound steamers in the fall one may well wonder if there is not some truth in it. It would seem to be as easy for a weary warbler driven to sea by a westerly gale, to alight and rest on the back of a southbound wild goose as on the deck of a steamer that is clattering with engine power, pouring forth fluttering columns of black smoke and rolling and heaving restlessly in the rolling and heaving sea. The Penobscot and Malecite Indians claim to have seen the small birds alight from the backs of geese when about to settle on the surface of a lake after a long flight. The Micmacs of Nova Scotia relate the same thing and add that the Canada Goose brings the robin from the South, that the bird rides tucked into the wing-pits. You learn the same from the Cree Indians, up beyond Hudson Bay and the Athabascans living between the Great Slave Lakes and the Mackenzie River.

The Indians are gravely sure the tale is true. They also calmly assure you that it is a fact that the wongwong bird provisions herself by laying eggs and then eating them.

Naturalists Find Evidence Considerable credence has been given to these tales of free transportation by ornithologists. Dr. George Bird Grinnell in a recent publication says, "A great many years ago Dr. J. C. Merrill published in an ornithological journal an account of the 'Crane-backs,' small birds with short bill and rounded wings which the Crow Indians had told him were carried on the backs of sand-hill cranes in their migration. Dr. Merrill conjectured that it might be the pied-billed grebe." Dr. Grinnell, however, says, "No doubt it is the Carolina rail which the Blackfoot Indians of Montana say the cranes transport on their backs north and south."

In the same way European naturalists have given credence to similar tales. More than a century ago Buffon reported that the corn-crake migrated to the south on the back of the crane and Pallas, who traveled in Russia in 1793, repeated a similar statement. Lennep, in his "Bible Customs in Bible Lands" refers to the many small birds which find their way from Palestine into Arabia and Egypt on the backs of cranes, over lofty mountains and seas which without such aid would be difficult to cross. In the autumn, he says, flocks of cranes are seen coming from the north with the first cold blast from that quarter, flying low and uttering peculiar cries as they circle over cultivated plains. Little birds of different species may be then seen flying up to them, while the twittering of those already comfortably settled on their backs may be distinctly heard. On their return in spring they fly high, perhaps considering that their little passengers can easily find their way down to the earth.

Careful Discharge of Passengers In some instances, however, the small birds have been seen to come off the backs of the large ones just as the latter were about to alight. An American visitor to the Island of Crete in the autumn of 1873 satisfied himself that wagtails and other small birds cross over from Europe on their southward migration on the backs of cranes; and although on first hearing the statements made he was incredulous, he afterward himself had ocular demonstration of the fact. A fisherman in his presence discharged

his flintlock at a flock of passing cranes and he saw three small birds fly up from among them and disappear.

In the same way we have reports that it is currently believed in Cairo that wagtails and other small birds cross from Europe to Nubia and Abyssinia on the back of storks and cranes. The Swedish traveler Hedenborg discovered on the island of Rhodes, where he was staying, that in the autumn when the storks came in flocks over the sea, he often heard notes of small birds without being able to see them, but on one occasion he observed a flock of storks just as they alighted and saw several small birds come off their backs, having been thus evidently transported by them across the sea.

An Owl Carry-All In England a Mr. Wilson, on the breakwater at the mouth of the Tees, saw a "Woodcock owl" (short-eared owl) "come flopping across the sea." The owl alighted within 10 yards of where he was standing, and as it did so a little bird dropped off its back and flew along the breakwater. He followed this bird and secured it, thus learning that it was a golden-crowned wren. These wrens migrate across the North Sea and the fishermen report that they often alight on their boats. It was the belief of the observer that the wren, tired with his long flight over the trackless waste of sea, had dropped quietly down on the back of the larger bird and thus reached port in comfort and safety.

It is not to be suggested, of course, that a large proportion of the mighty hosts of small migrants thus claim and receive free transportation from their larger brethren. There would not be room for them. We have the testimony of many witnesses, however, that such incidents do occur. In view of the continuous passage of migrating small birds of many species on steamers bound north and south, it is more than probable that the large birds swiftly sailing on without uproar or commotion get a share of this unique passenger traffic.

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# The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Berlin

By Special Cable

Berlin, Oct. 13

COMPETENT observers here are skeptical of the Government's new decree against speculation in exchange, although an immediate improvement in the mark is registered, quotations yesterday being 2500 marks to the dollar. It is held that only a long line will reach the bottom of the deep sea, hence small measures will have little effect on Germany's financial plight at this moment.

Berlin is a city of strongly contrasting sunshine and shadow, figuratively and literally. There is nothing here that is more illusive than the strength of the sunlight in these late September days. Indeed, it is, when measured scientifically, weaker than that of northern New England late in January. There is a penetrating chill in the air, even in the sunshine, which is as feeble as the shadows. For a few moments the sun will shine brightly, just as national hopes blossom forth at the least opportunity. Then the sunshine disappears without warning—is gone—and the chill in the air becomes even more biting, penetrating than before. Just as these lights and shadows are shown on a sensitized photographic plate when it is exposed—the lights over-exposed, the shadows under-exposed—so register German hopes and despair in the quickly shifting lights and shadows of domestic and foreign affairs. And just as no photographic plate will register these lights and shadows in even tones, no brush save that of a poet-painter can portray the lights and shadows of the drama that is being enacted on this stage.

To be well provided with foreign gold and at the same time without the money necessary to buy a meal in a restaurant is no uncommon experience for the American or Englishman in Berlin in these days. The reason is the scarcity of paper marks—a seeming scarcity which is being more and more strongly felt as the days pass. Banks and money changers' offices are thronged from morning until closing time, and meanwhile the printing presses of the Reichsbank are turning out paper money at a rate never heard of in Germany before. Still it appears that there is not enough paper marks to go around. On Sept. 19 the total Reichsbank issue of paper money exceeded 285,000,000 marks. It is now printing between 3,000,000,000 and 4,000,000,000 paper marks a day and proposes to increase the output. The only thing standing in the way of this is the capacity of the Reichsbank printing presses. In addition to this every German state is printing its own money, and many large industrial corporations have obtained permission of the Government to print its promises to pay—all of which shall become legal tender with certain limitations. Thus all Germany is printing paper money. Meanwhile the price of everything is advancing, skyrocketing. When a merchant or a shopkeeper quotes a price on any article it is based on immediate acceptance. Tomorrow the price will be higher. The whole thing is due to inflation, economists here say. That is the only word they have for it. It is growing day by day, hour by hour, day and night.

The people of Berlin are justly proud of their public parks and playgrounds. None more beautiful are to be found anywhere in the world. The Tiergarten, formerly a great deer park, is in its natural beauty, like a great emerald set with brilliant, the palaces and mansions all around it being comparable only to little diamonds to enhance the beauty of the central setting. But to one who finds greatest enjoyment in smaller things, less ostentatious beauty, Berlin possesses multitudes of vistas more beautiful than the overwhelming beauty of the Tiergarten—little spots which are truly worthy of the brush of a great artist. One of these stands out strikingly. It is a vista one gets in Königin Augustastrasse from Schöneberger Ufer. Looking across the brook one sees a little garden—quite an old-fashioned one—with greenward sloping down to the brook. The grass is as green as that of a tropical isle, and flowers bloom in it. Trees spread their broad branches to form a canopy over it, and through them the mellowed sunlight comes trooping and touches gently—one might say, with the tenderness of a young mother—the violets and old-fashioned roses in this little garden.

And in the center of it there is a marble statue—such a work of art must have graced an ancient Athenian villa when Athens was the center of world learning, culture. It is the statue of a woman, her figure draped and the folds of her drapery falling gracefully from her shoulders. Her face is that of a young mother—full of love, tenderness, compassion. It is all that is needed to complete the picture, and it is worth traveling across the sea to look upon.

This little garden with its statue, its violets and roses, is in striking contrast to much that one sees in the great Tiergarten with its colossal bronzes depicting hunting scenes—statues of the chase, showing the wounded stag at bay, a combat with a wild boar, a buffalo hunt, a wild hare hunt and other scenes portraying man's cruelty to animals. There in the Tiergarten the warrior or the huntsman may find much that pleases him; German youth and age may find much to recall the nation's military power and might of other days, but in that little garden in Königin Augustastrasse one finds a gentle simplicity and beauty which reflects peace and love and joy.

New possibilities in connection with the production of liquid fuels have been opened in Germany, according to reports received here. A German chemist, these reports said, has succeeded in liquefying bituminous coal and in introducing oil into coal to combine with the coal and produce oil. It was asserted that by this process enormous increases may be had

in the yields of petrol, Diesel-oil, and fuel oil from coal.

Sept. 21 was the four hundredth anniversary of Martin Luther's translation of the New Testament. This was recalled strikingly to me yesterday when I saw the bronze reliefs on either side of the entrance to the Cathedral in Berlin—the one on the right, by Goetz, depicting Luther translating the Bible; that on the left, by Janesch, showing Luther in Worms, when he confronted Charles V and the Electors and Princes of the Empire. No book has had the circulation in Germany that Luther's translation of the Bible has had; no other book has gone through so many editions; no other book has been so studiously read by the German people. What it has done, the unfolding it has brought, to the German Nation is obvious to every observer here. One of Luther's strongest opponents, Cochlaeus, said: "The crowd of Lutherans gave themselves more trouble in learning the translation of the Bible than did the (Roman) Catholics, where the laity left such matters chiefly to the priests and monks."

It was from the picturesque stronghold of Wartburg—that rocky summit looking across the ancient Thuringian forest and which is so closely linked with the legend of Tannhäuser; this Patmos, so to speak—that this translation of the Gospels came to the German people. It was there during his sojourn of a year that Luther "sat the whole day . . . and read the Greek and Hebrew Bible" and worked with his translation. Thus from the narrow confines of this place his work went out to direct into new and wider channels the thought of a great nation. Early in March, 1522, Luther reappeared in Wittenberg, and his version of the New Testament passed rapidly through the press, to be published before the end of the following September.

Its effect upon the Reformation movement may be judged, at least in part, from the observation by Cochlaeus, when he said: "Even shoemakers and women, and any and every lay person acquainted with German type, read it greedily as the fountain of all truth, and by repeatedly reading it impressed it upon their memory. By this means they acquired in a few months so much knowledge that they ventured to dispute, not only with the (Roman) Catholic laymen, but even with masters and doctors of theology, about faith and the Gospels."

Two of the largest motor ships in the world are to be built in Hamburg to transport ore from Sparrow Point to Chile for the Bethlehem Steel Company, a dispatch received here from Hamburg announced. The vessels, the contract for which was let by a Swedish firm of Gothenburg, will be of 21,000 tons each. They are to be fitted with Diesel motors of the Burmeister and Wain type. Hamburg ship yards are busy, the tonnage under construction exceeding that of any previous time since 1914.

With the delivery by Germany to Belgium of ten bonds for the aggregate amount of 96,000,000 gold marks to meet Belgium's priority claims to reparation, the Government here will have a "breathing spell" until the next reparation payment date comes around. Already the question is being asked here: "What will Germany do then?"

The question would not be very difficult to answer were the situation in Germany less complicated—were there not so many angles to it. These Belgian payments will, assuredly, be taken care of, is the opinion of men here who are most competent to judge. The very backing which these bonds have or are supposed to have, since the Reichsbank has steadfastly refused to make public the agreement which its president entered into with the Bank of England—removes from public thought here any doubt with regard to their payment on maturity. But the payment of the next reparation pledge when it is due is not so certain. At this moment one in Berlin knows where the money with which to pay it will come from.

The chief hope here is centered on a meeting of the Entente Allies, with the United States and Germany represented, to discuss this reparation question and the whole of the inter-allied debt problem. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here has been informed by one of the highest allied authorities that not one of them would offer serious objection to Germany participating in such a meeting to enter it on the basis that "everybody" be there. Should such a meeting be held and it evolve some kind of a scheme whereby the total amount of the reparation due from Germany might be determined, the way would be paved for an entirely different outlook on the whole European situation would be had. There would at once be a stop to the uncertainty of the present moment and although the skies above the German nation might still, for the moment, be dark, there certainly would be observable a brightness just beyond them, ready to shine forth.

## AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PASTORS PROBABLE

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 1.—The prospect of women preachers occupying pulpits in many New South Wales churches has arisen as the result of a proposal, which is to come before the next Anglican provincial synod, that women be permitted to conduct church services under certain conditions.

The proposed ordinance suggests that the archbishop or bishop of a diocese may issue a license to a deaconess to perform any of the following duties: To prepare candidates for baptism and confirmation; in church, in the absence of the pastor, to read morning and evening prayer and the Litany, except such portions as are assigned to the priest only and to instruct and to exhort the congregation and to conduct services for women and children.



Chinese Tailor Women

## AGE OF ELECTRICITY IS SEEN JUST AHEAD

America to Spend \$300,000,000 for Harnessing Its Rivers Before 1929, Editor Declares

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 13.—Within the next six years more than \$300,000,000 will be spent in the additional electrification of America, said Frank E. Watts, New York, editor of the Electric Record, in an address at the annual convention of the National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers here yesterday.

Mr. Watts predicted the harnessing of rivers and waterfalls, similar to the harnessing of Niagara Falls. He said that if a few tons of cement were dumped into the St. Lawrence River to make a dam, enough power could be created to solve the coal problem in New England.

## REAR ADMIRAL SIMS TO VISIT TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Rear Admiral William S. Sims of the United States Navy will be the guest of the Toronto Canadian Club during his visit here on Nov. 13 and 14. The admiral will address the club on Nov. 13 on "The Influence of Modern Weapons Upon Future Warfare." As the admiral retires from the navy on Oct. 15 next, he will be free to give his opinions fully and without restraint.

## PRESS PUBLISHERS TO MEET

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Questions pertinent to the publishing profession will be discussed by national authorities at the meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association, to be held here Oct. 17-18. Mrs. Florence Riddick Boys of Plymouth, Ind., who has made a national reputation for editing a woman's page for newspapers and who has been called to Washington to assist one of the political parties in directing the publicity for women voters, will speak.

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## The "While You Wait" Tailor and Barber in the Streets of China

At home Americans are accustomed to having everything accomplished in a hurry. They have repair shops where shoes can be re-heeled or re-soled while they wait, cafeterias which supply them meals while they are "on the run," tailor shops which will press their clothes while they wait, and sundry other "hurry-up" establishments.

In the Orient Americans would not patronize the quick lunches, for they are anything but inviting. The Chinese and Japanese tailors will press an American's clothes if given time enough, which usually means a week or two, and at that the American may go back and not find his clothes ready then. A bank will cash a check or deposit money if the American will wait at least 20 minutes and perhaps an hour.

If, however, the American in China wishes to have a button sewed on his coat or some other repair made on his clothes, he may sit down beside a Chinese woman and take the garment off and she will repair it while he waits. The charge is really reasonable too, for she will charge just a penny or two.

Or, perhaps this American wants a shave. What would be better than to stop on the street corner on the way to the office and have a shave or a haircut "while you wait." Entirely out-of-door work, cold water, a poor imitation of soap—if, indeed, the barber has that—a very dull razor, an uncomfortable chair, and no lotions afterward, would be his lot. However, it would not make much difference if he were a coolie, or a rickshaw man, or a servant, for he would

probably not be accustomed to foreign shampoos and face rubs and massages. In addition, it would cost about 2 cents "cash" (Chinese money), and ordinarily 160 "cash" make one dollar Mexican, which latter is worth about 55 cents.

## MRS. FELTON WINS SENATE PRIVILEGES AND EMOLUMENTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—While Mrs. William H. Felton of Georgia, first woman senator, may not be able to take the oath of office, she nevertheless is entitled to full senatorial privileges in the way of emoluments.

When she appointed Miss Sarah Orr of Dublin, Ga., as her private secretary, there was some doubt as to whether she was entitled to draw salary for her from the Government. This doubt was removed, however, by Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, and chairman of the Rules Committee, who decided that she not only was entitled to appoint a secretary, but also to receive pay and other privileges of a full-fledged senator.

Mrs. Felton already has received her commission from the Governor of Georgia but unless a special session of the Senate is called before Nov. 7, election day, she never actually will serve as a senator. Now that Mrs. Felton is entitled to a senatorial office and already has a secretary at her command, official Washington is wondering if she will come to the Capitol for a brief stay, at any rate.

## RETURNED RELIEF WORKER • SAYS RUSSIA STILL NEEDS AID

Capt. Paxton Hibben Asserts Conditions Likely to Be Worse in Many Districts This Winter

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—There is no doubt whatever about the need for continued relief in Russia if all the splendid work that has been done so far is not to be lost," declared Capt. Paxton Hibben today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Captain Hibben, just returned from two months in Russia, is the executive secretary of the American Commission for the Relief of Russian Children, also the secretary of the Russian Red Cross Commission in America.

Captain Hibben observed that "on points bearing on the continued Russian relief requirements, the representatives in Russia of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and the field workers of the Russian Red Cross are quite in agreement for once in a way. He went on: "I talked with Dr. Fredrik Nansen's field workers and with Quakers working in Buzluk County of Samara, as well as with representatives of the Swedish and Dutch Red Cross societies and of the International Workers Aid Committee, all of the opinion that in many of the Volga and Ural districts the conditions are likely to be worse during the coming winter than last winter. The reason for this is that while there were a certain amount of hidden stores among the peasants in 1921, these have all now been consumed; and while in 1921 there were still a certain number of horses and a few cows left in the villages, at present there are almost none."

In one township of Samara, for example, where there were 4807 horses in 1914 and 2762 in 1921, there are only 110 left. Where there were 2194 cows in 1914 and 1565 in 1921, there are now only 415. The others perished for lack of fodder last winter, or were eaten by the famished peasants. Of course, this lack of draft animals is certain to affect the sowing of crops next year, while the lack of much oats will prove a serious problem to thousands of children. Col. William M. Haskell recognized all this when he informed Mr. Hoover that 1,000,000 Russian children would have to be kept alive this winter by outside aid.

Captain Hibben said the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children has \$6,000,000 famine orphans on its hands that "cannot, in any circumstances, be turned out to starve," and added, "the organization named has got to find the money to see the children through next winter somehow—and it will."

At this point Captain Hibben recalled that "several months ago James P. Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana, returned from Russia with reports of the crops for this year. Those reports were widely disseminated by the American Relief Administration, leaving the people with the impression that Russia would be able to take care of herself this winter. The harvest is in now, and it has been discovered that the forecasts mentioned were fantastic. There has been a serious crop failure in the northwest, where 965,000 people will need outside aid. In the Volga and

Ural countries, the official figure of those who must be fed is 4,227,000. From the Ukraine, where conditions this year are similar to those in the Volga last year, incomplete returns give 2,250,000 persons requiring relief. In other words, about 7,350,000 Russians need aid until the next harvest.

"The Russian Red Cross in America is now accepting food and packages for delivery to individuals and issuing 'commodity drafts' on the State Universal Stores, having branches in every leading Russian city, the drafts being redeemable in food, tools, clothing, or anything those receiving drafts may require. By this method it is hoped to supply what the people actually need, rather than articles that frequently prove valueless."

## JUDGE EMILY MURPHY FLAYS DRUG HABIT

TORONTO, Sept. 27 (Special Correspondence).—Judge Emily Murphy of the Juvenile Court, Edmonton, speaking before the Kiwanis Club here, stated that 90 per cent of all drug addicts were Anglo-Saxons, while 90 per cent of the peddlers are foreigners," she declared. "Figures furnished me by the United States," she said, "show that while Germany uses less than one-half grain of opium per annum, here we use the appalling amount of 72 grains per capita and these figures do not include the drugs smuggled into the country. In the United States alone, more than 2,000,000 people are confirmed drug takers, and this figure is a conservative one."

## CANADIAN VESSELS TO MOVE GRAIN CROP

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Great satisfaction is expressed in Montreal at the announcement that the vessels of the Canadian Government Mercantile Marine fleet, which have been lying idle in Midland Harbor, are to be placed in commission, and will be available for the movement of western grain from the head of the Great Lakes to Port Colborne or intermediate Canadian lake ports.

For some time past, J. A. Robb, Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, has been receiving complaints of rates being charged for the carriage of grain from Port William and Port Arthur to Canadian lake ports. He has also been urged to see what could be done to increase facilities for the movement of the crop.

## ROYAL YACHT TO BE SOLD

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The royal yacht Alexandra, the favorite boat of King Edward VII, costs the British Government \$125,000 a year to maintain. Hence she is soon to be offered for sale. King George has another yacht, the Victoria and Albert, which will be retained. Virtually all the luxurious fittings on board the Alexandra will be included in the sale, which is to be without restriction except that the purchaser be not of ex-enemy nationality.

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## EQUIPMENTS AND STEELS NOT UP TO BOOK VALUES

Stock Market Prices Rarely Reach That Level—Analysis of Several Leading Issues

Although steel and equipment shares have experienced sharp advances during the last six months, most of them are still far below book values. Market values rarely reach book values except under violent manipulation. Book values are safe guides in determining the value of a corporation's stock only when it is positively known that inventories and property account are conservatively valued on the books.

Real book value of a common stock would be what current assets, plants, and property would bring in liquidation after satisfying all debts and paying off bonds and preferred stock at par or figures at which callable.

Earnings power plays an important part in determining market value. Book values of equipments and steels are far above market valuations. But present low prices are due to industrial depression which cut down operations and prices, depreciated inventories and forced practically all companies to report quarterly deficits.

Market values have been improving since the last half of last year, and if earnings continue upward, the gap between market value and book value may show further contraction before the end of next year.

**Too Lavish Spending**

A number of industrial companies spent surplus too lavishly during war prosperity, with the result that a greater proportion of their book values is represented by property account. Overhead expenses, which cannot now be profitably employed, largely on account of labor shortage. The coal strike forced drastic curtailment. Costs have been high, production low and net profits small.

Because of individual accounting methods, industrial corporations' figures are not comparable except as to working capital, items of which are most definitely defined by current market prices. Net book worth and its chief factor, property account, are overstated by some concerns and understated by others.

Big as United States Steel's book value is, it should be larger for an equitable basis of comparison. The company spent \$1,061,348,000 entirely out of earnings for new construction and has more than doubled plant capacity since 1901. Yet its property account is stated as only \$319,527,000 more than 1902, and construction to offset depreciation is behind by \$279,970,000. The property account is stated as only \$583,446,000 above expenditures for new construction in 31 years. Nor does this fully indicate to conservatism in deducting heavy depreciation, because retirement of the funded debt is part of its depreciation scheme. Capital liabilities were reduced \$88,588,000 in the last seven years alone. The book value of steel common is \$260, compared with a market value of \$10.

**Anomaly With Market**

Bethlehem Steel common is selling around \$75, compared with a book value of \$260. Bethlehem has a funded debt of \$146,433,000, and a large part of millions spent for new construction was for shipbuilding, now nonproductive.

There is no question that Bethlehem would show tremendous earning power for its common with plants operating at capacity. The net book worth is \$342,734,000, with a capacity of 3,500,000 tons of ingots annually, not including Lackawanna Steel. United States Steel's book worth is \$2,254,857,000, with capacity for producing 22,000,000 tons of steel ingots annually. Of Bethlehem's entire book worth, 25.6 per cent is in working capital and United States Steel's 23.8 per cent.

The following figures display the chief statistical characteristics of 9 steel and 10 railway equipment companies as of Dec. 31, 1921, or of the last fiscal year's close. It shows capital structure of assets, net book value or stated capital invested, stated value of property account and working capital. The last two are chief factors of book value and are included in total. Minor factors as investments in other companies and deferred charges to operations are not shown: (000 omitted)

Company	Net book	Working capital	Property account
Am. Car & Foundry	\$1,500,000	\$5,593,297	\$6,092,000
Am. Locomotive	109,885	72,302,659	77,584,242
Am. Loco	82,940	40,230,488	41,726,503
Baldwin	77,155	36,537,473	40,147,619
Can. Car	225,711	18,745,728	6,776,263
Air Brake	14,482	13,246,962	23,232
Pres. Cr.	40,478	26,462,655	7,948,107
Pullman	31,229	188,848	122,324,771
Ry. St. Sp.	40,597	27,937,490	12,570,310
West. A. B.	149,231	10,667,216	18,106,367

\*Net book worth is total assets less current liabilities. Depreciation reserves are also deducted if they are included in property account. Being equal to sum of capital stock, funded debt and surplus, net book worth is, therefore, stated capital invested.

†Property account less depreciation reserves.

‡United States Steel's working capital includes its sinking and reserve fund assets.

§A Canadian Car & Foundry's net book worth and property account includes good will not separately shown.

||Westinghouse Air Brake's net book worth includes \$4,942,000 patents and good will.

The table shows values from standard sources.

point of the entire company. To show how common stock fares, capital structure of liabilities will have to be examined. Large prior capital liabilities are no detriment to common stock when earnings justify them.

All preferred stocks of these companies claim fixed dividends from earnings except American Car & Foundry preferred and \$14,908,000 of Bethlehem Steel preferred, which are non-cumulative. Pullman alone has no capital liabilities prior to common stock.

The following figures show the aggregate of funded debt and preferred and common stock outstanding at par, its par and book value. The funded debt here includes minority stock in the hands of the public, as in consolidated statements entire assets of constituents are carried (000 omitted):

Company	Funded debt	Preferred stock	Common stock
Bethlehem Steel	\$146,433,000	\$14,908,000	\$260,000
Col. Fuel	37,222	2,000	24,235,108
Crucible	6,000	25,000	50,000,155
Inland	4,961	—	25,331,43
Lack	21,240	—	55,108,184
Midvale	62,632	—	100,000,79
Republic	12,357	25,000	30,000,203
St. of Canada	8,157	6,496	11,500,172
U. S. St.	572,515	360,281	508,303,260

**RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS**

Am. Brake	122	2,538	148,554,37
Am. Loco	1,822	25,000	25,000,224
Baldwin	12,200	20,000	20,000,225
Canada C & F	9,652	7,500	4,975,184
Y. Air Brake	3,000	—	12,000,115
Pres. Cr.	—	12,000	12,500,224
Pullman (July 31, 1922)	—	—	135,000,118
Ry. St. Sp.	—	13,500	13,500,200
West. House AB	20	—	29,144,171

\*Number of shares no par.

The book values of some independent steel companies are subject to question, due to high property valuation. Appraisal at actual value would be necessary to determine the actual book value. Crucible Steel gives property valuation as \$82,169,000. Midvale \$159,321,000, and Colorado Fuel \$57,253,000. Full operations and high prices alone would justify book values of certain companies on a basis of working capital and property value as given in the balance sheets.

The book values of equipment companies appear closer to actual value than those of steel companies, because they are represented more in working capital. Most equipment companies were not extravagant in expenditures for new construction.

**High Liquid Value**

Nearly 52 per cent of Baldwin's entire book worth is working capital. American Locomotive's working capital is 50.3 per cent of its entire book worth. American Car & Foundry 34.2 per cent and American Brake Shoe 40.4 per cent. Pressed Steel Car can show only 19.7 per cent of book worth in working capital and New York Air Brake 2.3 per cent. If book value is formed by arbitrarily assigned to plant, book values of equipment companies would show even higher percentage of working capital.

The following shows market value of stocks on Oct. 7, 1922, of several steel and equipment companies and book value:

American Car & Foundry	\$188.00	\$386
Bethlehem Steel	75.00	263
U. S. Steel	105.75	260
Baldwin	137.50	225
American Locomotive	126.75	253
Republic Iron & Steel	57.75	260
Railway Steel Springs	122.00	200

Earnings of equipment companies should show a more rapid recovery than those of steel companies, because they are richer in cash assets and working capital and can operate a greater per cent of capacity. Their overhead is comparatively small, as a larger percentage of surplus went into working capital than into new construction.

## STUTZ MOTOR TO ISSUE STOCK AND DEBENTURE BONDS

A special meeting of the Stutz Motor stockholders will be held Nov. 1 to authorize \$1,500,000 15-year 7 1/2 per cent convertible sinking fund gold debenture bonds, of which it is intended to issue \$1,000,000 at present and to authorize an increase in the authorized number of shares by 63,000 shares.

Of the new shares 33,000 are intended to be set aside to provide for possible conversion of the bonds and the remaining 30,000 are to be offered to stockholders at \$20 a share, in the proportion of three shares of new stock to each holder of 20 shares of old stock.

Convertible bonds will also be offered pro rata to stockholders.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**U. S. Weather Bureau Report**

**Boston and vicinity:** Fair, somewhat colder, with frost tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate variable winds, becoming east to south Saturday.

**Southern New England:** Fair and slightly cooler tonight, with frost; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer; diminishing northwest and north winds, becoming east and southeast Saturday.

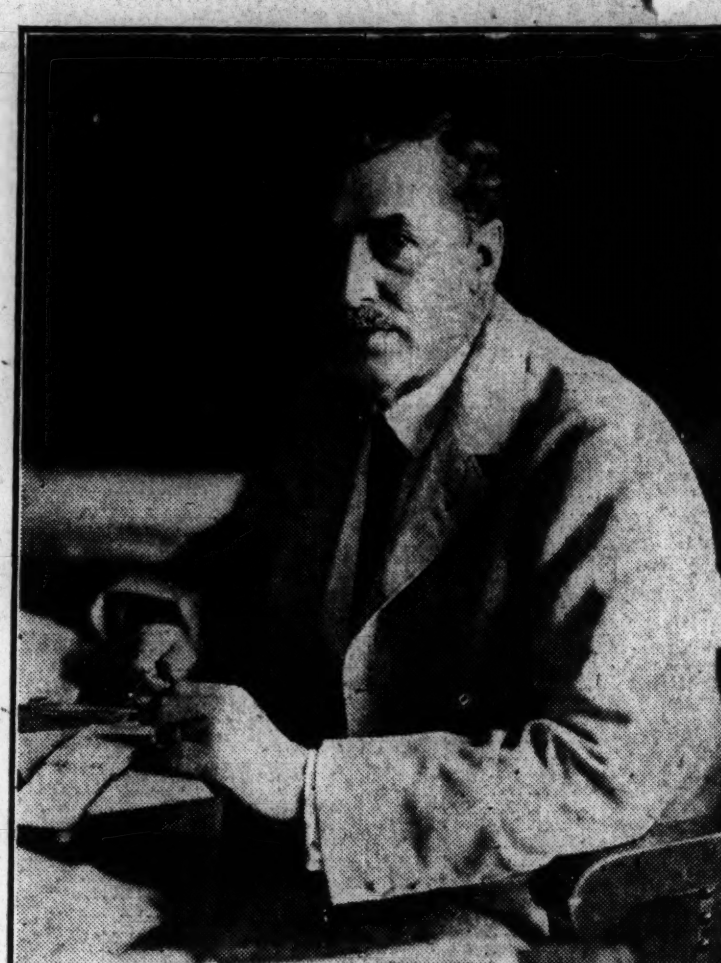
**Northern New England:** Fair tonight, cooler in extreme southern New Hampshire; frost tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer, diminishing northwest winds, becoming southerly Saturday.

## Weather Outlook

The indications are for generally fair weather Friday and Saturday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the Atlantic and East Gulf States, except the Florida peninsula, where showers are probable. Cool weather will continue in the middle Atlantic and north Atlantic states Friday, followed by rising temperature Saturday.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	Albany	Albany City	Albany
Albany	42	Kansas City	48
Albany City	48	Memphis	48
Boston	46	Montreal	36
Buffalo	40	Nantucket	52
Calgary	20	New Orleans	60
Charleston	60	New York	46
Chicago	52	Philadelphia	46
Denver	50	Pittsburgh	58
Des Moines	48	Portland, Me.	44
Eastport	42	Portland, Ore.	54
Galveston	74	San Francisco	56
Hatteras	62	St. Louis	44
Helena	44	St. Paul	46
Jacksonville	62	Washington	44



Photograph reproduced by permission Edwin T. Meredith

ONE of the prominent figures in agricultural and business circles of the middle west is Edwin T. Meredith, publisher of Des Moines, Ia. He is a native of Avoca, Ia. After leaving school he went to work for his grandfather, who was publishing a weekly newspaper in Des Moines. In 1902 Mr. Meredith established the farm paper, Successful Farming, and was soon recognized as a business leader as well as a champion of agricultural improvement. He was honored with the presidency of various business and municipal organizations in Des Moines.

Upon the outbreak of the war he was sent to Europe on a special commission by President Wilson. Later he became Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Cabinet. He was also, during the war period, a member of the Excess Profits Commission.

Mr. Meredith has served as president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, and director of the United States Chamber of Commerce. His latest achievement in the world of journalism is the establishment of a monthly publication, Fruit, Garden and Home, which will serve the city dweller, suburbanite or farmer desirous of beautifying his house and grounds.

To complete the scope of the Meredith publications the Dairy Farmer of Waterloo was purchased, and a paper for young folks, the Farm Boys and Girls Leader, is also being published. He is chairman of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, and in six years has spent more than \$100,000 to further the interests of that movement.

Mr. Meredith is deputy in Iowa of the Supreme Council, 33d degree, of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry.

## FRANCE'S FOREIGN TRADE IS STEADILY GROWING BETTER

**In Volume and Value Greater Than Before War—Exchange Affects Comparison**

PARIS, Oct. 4 (Special).—France's foreign trade is steadily improving, according to the trade returns for the first eight months of this year. In volume as well as value it is now greater than before the war. The apparent trade balance, however, continues to be adverse.

For the first eight months of 1922 the imports were 33,179,000 francs, valued at 14,627,000,000 francs, an increase of 10,190,000 francs and 953,670,000 francs above the corresponding period last year, and an increase of 3,977,000 francs and 9,131,000,000 francs above the eight months in 1912. The exports were 33,501,000 francs, valued at 12,478,000,000 francs, an increase of 3,039,000 francs and a decrease of 701,000,000 francs compared with 1921, and an increase of 704,000 francs and 8,041,000,000 francs compared with 1912.

**Value Increase Due to Exchange**

The very considerable increases in values compared with 1912, are largely the reflection of the rate of exchange. The unfavorable balance of trade was 2,149,000,000 francs; for the corresponding period last year it was 494,000,000 francs.

Of the 33,179,000 francs of imports, 28,854,000 are classed as materials necessary to industry. This would seem to indicate an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the activity of French industries dependent on foreign materials, as compared with 1921. Foodstuffs accounted for 3,163,000 francs of imports, while manufactured products imported amounted to only 1,161,000 francs.

**Imports and Exports**

Of 13,501,000 francs of exports, 11,346,000 represented materials necessary to industry, 1,562,000 manufactured products, and 575,000 foodstuffs. The imports by values were: Foodstuffs, 3,611,000,000 francs; materials necessary for industry, 8,389,000,000 francs; manufactured products, 2,526,000,000 francs.

The exports by values were: Foodstuffs, 1,339,000,000 francs; materials necessary for industry 2,749,000,000 francs; manufactured products, 7,729,000,000 francs, and parcels by post, \$59,000,000 francs.

**CUBAN LOAN DELAYED**

Although the Cuban Congress has approved a \$50,000,000 loan from United States bankers, it is not expected that such a transaction will be concluded in the immediate future. Bankers who have been identified with affairs of this character in the past state that, in their opinion, it may be a couple of months before such a loan is actually negotiated.

**GIMBEL BROTHERS EARNINGS**

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Gimbel Brothers, Inc. (Incorporated Aug. 22, 1922), reports for the third quarter of 1922, ending July 31, 1922, net sales, \$2,507,000; total net income, \$220,320; federal taxes, \$27,656; net income, \$192,664.

**GASOLINE PRICE LOWER**

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey today announced a reduction of 1 cent a gallon in the price of gasoline throughout its territory.

**COAL TRAFFIC INCREASES**

The Boston & Maine road is handling a rapidly increasing volume of commercial coal and at the rate shipments are now coming forward this traffic should soon be back to normal.

## GOOD SHOWING BEING MADE BY SOUTHERN ROAD

St. Louis Southwestern in Eight Months Covers Preferred Dividend Requirements

St. Louis Southwestern is quite likely this year to duplicate or even exceed the excellent earnings of 1921, when it reported a surplus after charges equivalent to 12.53 per cent on \$19,893,650 5 per cent noncumulative common stock, or 9.16 per cent on \$16,356,000 common stock, allowing for the preferred dividend which is not being paid. The current twelvemonth will form the third in a series of good years for this road.

In August, St. Louis Southwestern earned a surplus of \$73,080 after charges, compared with a surplus of \$188,490 in August, 1921. Similarly for the eight months ended Aug. 31 surplus after charges was \$995,182, compared with \$676,563 in the corresponding period last year. The 5 per cent dividend on the preferred, were it being paid, would call for \$994,682. The road has thus earned better than the full year's preferred dividend requirement in eight months.

**Good Months Ahead**

This would leave the whole equity in earnings for the balance of the year to accrue to the common stock. September, October, November and December are ordinarily much the best months of the year for St. Louis Southwestern, familiarly known as "Cotton Belt."

In this period, constituting one-third of the year, it has on a 10-year average earned more than 37.6 per cent of a year's gross and more than 42 per cent of net. Last year the proportion earned in this period was larger.

But the 10-year average would indicate at least \$7 a share on the common, and it seems quite likely that the actual balance for the common may exceed \$9.

**Dividend Outlook**

With a funded debt of more than \$53,000,000 and guaranteed bonds exceeding \$37,000,000, earnings pile up fast on the comparatively small issue of common stock after fixed charges and the preferred dividend requirement have been satisfied.

The last dividend on the preferred was paid in 1914, and the question has been asked whether dividends are not likely to be resumed soon on the preferred in view of the excellent earnings of the last few years.

It may be said that the St. Louis Southwestern management has been devoting its attention to building up the property, and this process of turning back earnings is likely to be further pursued before dividends are resumed on the preferred.

It is reasonable to suppose, however, that with continuance of results such as 1920 and 1921 witnessed and 1922 seems destined to show, some recognition will be given to preferred stockholders before long.

## STEEL FOUNDRIES' UNFULFILLED ORDERS NEAR RECORD MARK

President R. P. Lamont says American Steel Foundries Company has larger unfilled orders than ever before, except during the two war years, when plants were on special work. Earnings for the year after all charges and taxes are expected to approximate \$3,000,000.

The ratio of cost to prices is much more favorable than earlier in the year, despite the recent advance in wages.

Net earnings of \$3,000,000 would cover preferred and common dividend requirements, slightly over \$2,400,000, about 1 1/2 times and be equivalent to approximately \$4 a share on the 612,030 shares of common outstanding. The junior issue pays \$3 a share annually.

Operations, which averaged only 50 per cent in the first quarter, were increased early in the summer to about 80 per cent. The rate for the next six months will undoubtedly be as close to capacity as the limited supply of labor will permit.

The recent 50 per cent cash dividend of Griffin, Wheel, a subsidiary, while involving the transfer of over \$4,000,000 cash to the working capital account of the parent company, leaves the consolidated balance sheet unchanged.

## NEW HAVEN'S NET INCOME INCREASED

September net operating income of the New York, New Haven & Hartford will approximate \$900,000, nearly one-third more than net of \$668,491 a year ago. August net was \$825,332, July, \$1,094,321, and June, \$851,795.

The increase reflects improved conditions resulting from control of the shop situation and partial recovery of the coal traffic. The anthracite movement is not yet normal, although steadily gaining. Since resumption of hard coal mining most of the coal produced has been sent to the lakes, operators delaying the New England shipments until lake traffic suspends for the season. A decided improvement is expected later this month, to continue throughout the remainder of the year.

Net operating income for nine months is about \$9,515,189, compared with an operating deficit of \$3,000,000 last year.

**PAPER BUSINESS GOOD**

The American Writing Paper Company operations are now close to 90 per cent of capacity. Paper buying follows closely the fluctuations of business. With indications of better business conditions generally, a high percentage seems assured for the rest of the year. Since only on operations close to capacity can real earnings be shown, it is not expected the company will be able to show substantial earnings until next year.

## PULLMAN STRONG IN LIQUID ASSETS

Offsets Small Earnings Statement—Dividend Record

That Pullman stock sold off in the face of a generally upward moving market was not surprising, since the annual report showed the \$8 dividend for year ended July 31 less than half earned. That it did not decline further may be attributed to the remarkably current financial position, as shown in the balance sheet and President Edward Carry's remarks.

Cash and Government securities July 31 totaled \$38,000,000, in addition to other bonds, stocks and car notes having market value of more than \$20,000,000. Together these holdings are equivalent to about \$43 a share on 1,350,000 shares outstanding. There is no funded debt.

Most of the changes in the balance sheet items from 1921 are due partly to the acquisition of plants, other assets and liabilities of the Haskell & Barker Car Company in exchange for 165,000 shares of Pullman.

Among the changes is an increase of \$3,212,119 in working capital, net quick assets standing at \$36,278,106 July 31 last, compared with \$33,065,987 a year previous.

The increase of \$15,000,000 in stock outstanding is offset by \$16,509,398 addition to plant and investment account of the manufacturing department. Cars, equipment and real estate are written down \$3,451,849 to \$85,878,483.

The surplus increased \$1,171,294 to \$21,370,550, representing the difference between \$6,228,073 deficit after dividends and \$7,399,367 received from the Railroad Administration in the settlement of claims for the period of federal control.

Car earnings, \$62,548,406, indicate the 50 per cent surplus collected by the company and turned over to the railroads was over \$30,000,000. In this surcharge Pullman does not participate in any way.

In the 47 consecutive years Pullman has been paying dividends only once has the annual payment been less than the current rate of 8 per cent. That was in 1899, when the disbursement was 6 1/2 per cent. Such a record, coupled with the present strong cash position, bears testimony to the efficiency and conservativeness of the management.

## WHEAT MARKET HAS A GENERAL UPTURN TODAY

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Higher prices for wheat here resulted this morning from a rise in Liverpool quotations and from continued transportation difficulties on this side of the Atlantic, preventing any general accumulation of wheat supplies and creating an urgent demand for prompt shipment of other grain, especially corn.

The demand was also proportionately increased for near-by deliveries of wheat. Most of the selling appeared to be of a profit-taking character. The opening, which ranged from 1/4 to 3/4 higher, with December \$1.09 1/2, 1.09 1/2 and May \$1.10 1/2 @ 1.11, was followed by a slight reaction and then a fresh upturn.

Corn and oats displayed independent strength from the outset, with May and July corn scoring new price records for the season. After opening 1/4 to 1 1/2 higher, December 63 1/2 to 64, the corn market held near to the initial range.

Oats opened 1/4 to 1c up, December 39 1/2, and after a little sag, made a further advance.

Lower quotations on hogs weakened the provision market.

## CHICAGO'S NEW BUS ACTIVITIES

The recently organized Chicago Motor Bus Company will have a capitalization of \$3,000,000 and operate coaches over more than 70 miles of Chicago streets at a 10-cent fare. The present equipment of the former company will be utilized until 300 new coaches are ready.

Associated with John A. Ritchie as president will be John Hertz, president of the Yellow Taxi Company of Chicago; William Wrigley Jr. and members of the Swift and Armour families.

## CUDAHY PACKING TO REDEEM NOTES

Notice has been issued by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank as trustee to the holders of the five year 7 per cent gold notes dated July 15, 1918, of the Cudahy Packing Company that it will redeem and pay all such notes on Jan. 15, 1923.

According to the notice payment will be made at the offices of the Illinois Savings Bank of Chicago or at the offices of Lee, Higginson & Co. either in Boston or New York. Interest on these notes will cease on and after Jan. 15, 1923.

**AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES**

New York's first machine switching telephone central office will be placed in operation in the Pennsylvania district, Oct. 14 at midnight. About 1700 telephones will be connected at first with the new apparatus.

**MANHATTAN CONSTRUCTION**

Plans were filed in Manhattan last month for 27 new buildings, costing \$11,678,385, comparing with 48, costing \$9,000,526, in August. September was only \$230,565 below the record month this year of June when plans were filed for 126 new buildings to cost \$17,008,950.

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## FINANCE AFFAIRS IN LONDON HAVE A BETTER TONE

Government Shares and Other  
Sections of Stock List Improve  
on Betterment in Near East

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 13.—Relaxation of  
tension over the Near East situation  
caused a more cheerful tone on the  
stock exchange here this week, and  
values in Government stocks and  
several other sections are higher, al-  
though trading has not broadened  
much.

There have been many matters of  
interest to the city during the week,  
particularly the plan for compulsory  
restriction of the crude rubber output,  
which subject will be submitted to  
legislature of various British posses-  
sions concerned.

**Rubber Restriction Plan**  
The restriction plan obtained by  
a system of graduated export duties,  
increasing if the producer exceeds a  
certain standard output regulated to  
a certain extent by selling prices. It  
is questioned whether such a plan will  
ultimately prove economic, and noth-  
ing in the colonial office committee's  
report shows that consumers of rub-  
ber have been consulted.

The result has been a quickening  
of interest in rubber shares and an  
increase in the prices of the com-  
modity.

Other features of the week have  
been a big spurt in British and  
Argentine meat shares on the an-  
nouncement of negotiations for the  
sale of ordinary and preference  
shares on favorable terms.

Heavy over subscription for the  
£750,000 debenture issue by Bryant  
& May, appointment of a receiver for  
Sheffield Steel Products, which has  
a nominal capital of £4,000,000, the  
forthcoming issue of £1,500,000  
debentures by Marconi's, and new  
records depreciation set up by  
Polish, Belgian and German ex-  
changes, are features of the week.

So far as the Berlin market is con-  
cerned, apart from the question of in-  
flation and speculation, the recent col-  
lapse would appear to have been hast-  
ened by Continental rumors regarding  
the imminence of further political dis-  
turbances. Foreign affairs generally  
attracted considerable attention and  
to the Near East crisis is appar-  
ently due the failure, temporarily at  
any rate, of negotiations between the  
Russo-Asiatic Company and the Soviet  
Government regarding British conces-  
sions in Russia.

**Turkish Affairs Factor**  
Apprehension regarding Turkish  
affairs also probably explains why the  
investment index figure for 100 stand-  
ard securities at the end of last month  
fell by half a point compared with  
August. It stood at 102.35, compared  
with 100 in December, 1918, and 118.34  
in December, 1919.

Industrial shares during the week  
reflected the more hopeful tone being  
manifested by industry. Emergence  
from the trade depression is necessarily  
slow, and no one feature is leading  
the way. Revival signs are distinctly  
shown in return shares for the last  
month, issued yesterday, registering  
decreases in imports of £5,700,000  
and £9,900,000, compared respectively  
with August this year and Septem-  
ber last year, and increase in ex-  
ports respectively of £2,400,000  
and £7,200,000. Imports totaled  
£76,900,000.

Exports are £62,500,000.  
The cotton industry (a delegation  
from which, incidentally, is investi-  
gating the possibilities of cotton  
growing in Australia) is more hope-  
ful, and a revival in the far eastern  
demand is looked for. In the mean-  
time Sir Charles Macara, one of the  
most compelling figures in the indus-  
try, is busy urging the resumption  
of the system of control employed  
during the war until the trade of the  
world gets back to normal, in order  
to "prevent buyers taking advantage  
of producers at a time like the present."  
The wool and worsted  
trades have also improved.

**Steel Trade Improvement**

After having been among the most  
unfavorably affected by the depression  
the iron and steel industries be-  
gin to show signs of recovery. The  
output of pig iron in the last month  
was the highest since February of  
last year, and the steel output was  
the highest since December, 1920. Al-  
though steel has now reached 97 per  
cent of the average monthly output  
in 1913 it represents only half of the  
steel making capacity of the country.  
A distinctly stormy cloud still lurks  
on the horizon in the form of a coal-  
mining crisis. Leaving aside the  
question of government subsidy, the  
miners' demands for increased wages  
can only be met under existing condi-  
tions by cuts in other costs of pro-  
duction for which there is very little  
scope, or by raising the price of coal  
to the consumer.

Increases in the price of export coal  
would mean a loss of foreign market  
now being regained, and an advance in  
home fuel costs would undoubtedly be  
a very serious thing generally for  
trade and industry, whose pressing re-  
quirements are cheap fuel. Although  
miners may shrink, the solution for the  
outlook would seem to be a reversion  
to an eight-hour day, which would re-  
sult at today's rate of production in  
saving about £30,000,000 a year of  
which 83 per cent would be available  
as supplementary wages under the  
present agreement.

The shipbuilding industry, with the  
percentage of unemployment at 36.4,  
may not even yet have touched bot-  
tom, for shipping actually under con-  
struction on Sept. 30 represented  
something like 2,330,000 tons less than  
the capacity of the British yards.  
There is, however, a grain of encour-  
agement in the fact that launchings  
show an increase over the June quar-  
ter of more than 150,000 tons and that  
tonnage begun has risen by more than  
40,000 tons.

## STROMBERG SHOWS RAPID RECOVERY

Company's Betterment Typical  
of General Automotive Trade

The Stromberg Carburetor Co.,  
now in the strongest financial and  
physical condition in its history, af-  
fords a typical example of the rapid  
recovery of many automotive concerns  
from the depression of 1921.

Although Stromberg was effected  
less than most other manufacturers  
allied with the automobile industry, its  
sales last year declined more than  
£1,000,000 to £1,762,014 from £2,939,-  
624 in 1920. Increased cost of opera-  
tions and the necessity of taking some  
inventory losses reduced the net profit  
to £51,870, compared with £340,102  
in 1920.

The response to the improvement in  
automobile demand this year was  
gratifying. In the first quarter net  
earnings after charges and taxes were  
£30,266. This gain was expanded more  
than 500 per cent in the succeeding  
three months to £192,328. The total  
for six months was £222,594, equiv-  
alent to £2.96 a share on 75,000 shares  
of no-par stock.

Profits in the third quarter will ap-  
proximate the preceding three months,  
and it is estimated at least £100,000  
should be earned in the last quarter.  
This brings profits for 12 months to  
more than £500,000, or about \$7 a  
share.

The following figures show net  
sales, net profits after charges and  
taxes, profits a share on the common  
and dividends paid during the last four  
years, with the estimate for 1922:

	Net sales	Net profits	Divi-
			dends
1922	£2,000,000	£300,000	£7.00
1921	£1,762,014	£51,870	£1.00
1920	£2,939,624	£340,102	£4.50
1919	£2,502,128	£401,329	£5.50
1918	£2,160,373	£362,589	£3.25

\*Estimated.  
The balance sheet of June 30, 1922,  
shows an unusually liquid position.  
Current assets aggregated £1,413,481,  
of which nearly one-third, or £466,000,  
was cash and Liberty Bonds. Current  
assets totaled £144,190, representing  
£109,606 accounts payable and £34,584  
federal tax reserve. Net working  
capital is £1,268,301, more than £15.50  
a share. The profit and loss surplus  
of £2,657,549, at the highest point in  
history, is equivalent to £35.40 a  
share.

Total assets of £3,624,818, less cur-  
rent liabilities of £144,190, a deprecia-  
tion reserve of £448,075 and patents  
of £173,516, leave net tangible assets  
of £2,859,038, equivalent to more than  
£38 a share.

**LEATHER BELTING**

**AUGUST EXPORTS  
HAVE INCREASED**

During August of 1922 the leather  
belting export trade of the United  
States amounted to 131,072 pounds, a  
considerable increase over the weight  
of the leather belting (65,421 pounds)  
exported during August of the pre-  
vious year, according to the hides and  
leather division of the United States  
Department of Commerce.

Important markets showing in-  
crease in quantity of leather belting  
received from the United States in  
August of this year as compared with  
the shipments of August, 1921, were,  
Cuba, approximately five times more;  
United Kingdom, six times; Canada,  
four times; and the Philippines,  
nearly 40 times more pounds.

In a comparison of the eight month  
periods January-August, 1921-22, the  
greatest increases in the quantity re-  
ceived in 1922 were reported from  
Canada, British India, and China.

The market for men's leather gloves  
in foreign countries consumed 596  
dozen pairs in July, 1922, and 8757  
dozen pairs in the month of August,  
says the boot and shoe division of the  
Department of Commerce. According  
to the export statistics during August  
of 1921 and 1922 were reported from  
Canada, British India, and China.  
The market for men's leather gloves  
in foreign countries consumed 596  
dozen pairs in July, 1922, and 8757  
dozen pairs in the month of August,  
says the boot and shoe division of the  
Department of Commerce. According  
to the export statistics during August  
of 1921 and 1922 were reported from  
Canada, British India, and China.

The harness and saddlery trade of  
the United States, August, 1922,  
amounted to \$20,669 slightly less than  
the \$23,601 valuation of similar goods  
exported during the corresponding  
month of last year, according to  
figures compiled by the boot and shoe  
division of the Department of Com-  
merce.

**FINANCIAL NOTES**

An assessment of \$5 a share is being  
discussed on Brooklyn Rapid Transit  
stock in connection with the reorganiza-  
tion.

A check for \$50,000,000, signed by  
British Ambassador Geddes in favor of  
the Federal Reserve Bank of New York  
will be used soon to make the first in-  
vestment payment to the United States Gov-  
ernment on the British debt.

Freight car loadings in the week ended  
Sept. 30 were 988,381 cars, declared to  
be within 3 per cent of the maximum volume  
of traffic ever encountered and exceeded  
only by loadings during a week in  
October, 1920, when the total was 1,008,-  
818 cars.

The United States Department of Agri-  
culture figures show producers of prin-  
cipal crops in the United States were paid  
an average price of 2 per cent less for  
their products in September than in  
August. The level of prices for meat  
animals decreased 2.4 per cent from Aug.  
15 to Sept. 15.

**BANK OF FRANCE REPORT**  
PARIS, Oct. 13.—The weekly report of  
the Bank of France, in francs (000's  
omitted) compares:

	Oct. 11	Oct. 4
Gold on hand	5,532,752	5,532,752
Silver on hand	287,578	287,470
Circulation	37,013,442	37,013,442
General deposits	2,229,835	2,229,835
Bills discounted	24,200,000	24,200,000
Treasury deposits	2,148,404	2,148,404
Advances	2,148,404	2,148,404

**RUBBER PLAN EFFECTIVE NOV. 1**  
LONDON, Oct. 13.—The colonial office  
announces that the rubber output restric-  
tion plan proposed by the Stevenson com-  
mittee is to be put into operation in  
Malaya and Ceylon, Nov. 1.

## SOUTH HAVING STILL FURTHER GENERAL GAINS

Prosperity From Cotton Is Out-  
standing Feature—Greater Di-  
versification of Crops

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 7 (Special  
Correspondence).—A general better-  
ment of conditions in north Alabama,  
north Georgia and east Tennessee  
has been coincident with the market-  
ing of cotton and other farm products,  
as well as of a general industrial re-  
sumption through the entire region.  
At present there are few industries  
which are not running full time. The  
merchants report brisk trade, the  
banks report full tills and loans are  
being rapidly paid off.

Cotton in unprecedented quantities  
is being brought to Dalton, Ga., and  
the staple is bringing top  
prices. Dalton farmers, however, are  
diversifying more, and butter is be-  
coming a year-round money crop.  
Factories are running full time, with  
2000 employed. There is more build-  
ing than for 10 years, and bank de-  
posits are at a new high level.

Diversification has been practiced to  
an even greater extent in Chattanooga  
County, Georgia, around Lyley.  
Farms are now planted with only a  
small acreage of cotton, the rest being  
devoted to corn, fruit, vegetables,  
poultry and hogs. Poultry and hog  
raising is fast coming to the front in  
north Georgia.

**Bankers Optimistic**  
Farmers of Chattanooga are getting  
21 cents a pound for their cotton, and  
are buying many articles on a 12-cent  
cotton basis. There has not yet been  
a bankruptcy in the county, compared  
with 30 last autumn.

Bankers in the Ft. Payne, Ala.,  
region, are most optimistic. They  
have greater deposits than two years  
ago, more money being paid in, and  
more time deposits made than since  
the Armistice. A heavy buying season  
is looked for because people have  
spent little for some years. Cotton is  
coming to Ft. Payne at the rate of  
100 bales a day. The crop is only  
60 per cent of that of 1921, but better  
prices have brought prosperity.

**Larger Railroad Traffic**

The drought has had more effect  
across the Cumberland Mountains, in  
the fine farm lands across the high-  
lands, about Manchester, where corn,  
cotton and grain crops were adversely  
affected. This section is turning  
more and more to raising cattle and  
the dairying industry. This year  
farmers about Manchester have had  
fair returns from cattle, and have done  
excellently from butter.

Railroads throughout the region are  
carrying an increased tonnage, that  
of the Nashville, Chattanooga &  
St. Louis being 30 per cent above that  
of 1921. The southern road has  
gained considerably, and has finally  
cleared all but current business from  
its rails. In 12 days after its settle-  
ment with its men, it caught up with  
the glut on sidings and in yards. The  
Central of Georgia road is giving 100  
per cent service to freight.

The car shortage, however, is  
beginning to cramp shippers, particu-  
larly the shortage of cars for build-  
ing materials.

## NORWAY'S MERCHANT MARINE EXPANDING AT A RAPID RATE

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Oct. 5.—  
Norway's merchant marine, already  
the largest in the world in proportion  
to population, is steadily increasing. It  
is revealed in the annual report of the  
Norwegian Shipowners' Association,  
just made public.

During the first half of the current  
year, the merchant marine increased  
28,000 tons, and since Jan. 1, 1922 the  
increase has been 235,000 tons. Com-  
pared to the pre-war fleet, the Nor-  
wegian merchant marine at present is  
about 2 per cent larger in tonnage,  
though the number of ships has de-  
creased about 15 per cent.

The report, which covers the pe-  
riod from the end of April, 1921, to  
the end of June, 1922, points out that  
of Norwegian steamers more than  
1600 gross tons, about 430 were  
equipped with wireless in March, 1922,  
while 51 were without this equipment.

**DIVIDENDS**

International Combustion Engineering  
Corporation declared the regular quar-  
terly 50-cent dividend, payable Oct. 31  
to stock of record Oct. 21.

May Department Stores declared the  
regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent dividend,  
payable Jan. 2 to stock of record  
Oct. 15.

Directors of American Soda Fountain  
Company declared the regular quarterly  
dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Nov. 15  
to stock of record Oct. 31.

Standard Oil Company of Ohio declared  
the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent divi-  
dend, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record  
Oct. 27.

Ford Motor Company of Canada de-  
clared a cash dividend of 15 per cent,  
payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 13.  
Burnham Oil Company of England de-  
clared a dividend of 2s. a share for the  
first half year.

The H. W. Gossard Company declared  
the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2  
per cent on the preferred stock, payable  
Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 23.

The Savannah Sugar Refining Company  
declared a regular quarterly dividend of  
1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, pay-  
able Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Directors of Detroit United Railway de-  
clared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, pay-  
able Dec. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.  
This is the first cash distribution on the  
issue since March 1, 1921, when a pay-  
ment of 2 per cent was made. A stock  
dividend of 2 1/2 per cent was paid on  
June 1 of last year.

**TRUST COMPANIES' SHOWING**  
Figures in the aggregate statement of  
the commercial departments of Massachu-  
setts trust companies as of the close of  
business Sept. 15, 1922, show assets of  
\$653,824,347, compared with \$650,275,427 on  
June 30. In the savings department of all  
trust companies of the State assets total  
\$142,064,023 as of Sept. 15, last, compared  
with \$143,612,134 on June 30, 1922, and  
\$124,015,448 on Sept. 3, 1921.

## ATCHISON EARNINGS SMALLER ALTHOUGH LOADINGS GREATER

August earnings of the Atchison,  
Topeka & Santa Fe road, were less  
favorable than expected. Gross of  
\$19,948,553, although \$1,445,864 in ex-  
cess of that for July, was \$2,344,084  
less than in the corresponding month  
last year. Net operating income, \$3,-  
183,818, was \$122,319 below July,  
1922, and \$4,895,580 less than August,  
1921.

Despite the fact that August gross  
decreased 11.3 per cent, compared  
with the corresponding month last  
year, and net decreased 58.3 per cent,  
loadings in August were 162,763 cars,  
compared with 132,439 in August,  
1921, an increase of 22.5 per cent. This  
falling off in earnings in the face  
of heavier loadings is due, in part,  
to the rate reduction of July 1.  
The cut, however, accounts for only  
about half of the loss in gross. The  
tie-up of coast lines in August pre-  
vented much loaded freight from  
reaching its destination promptly.  
Revenues represent freight moved,  
not that which is actually loaded.

In August, 1921, moreover, a large  
proportion of the freight movement  
consisted of grain for export, giving  
long haul at high rates. Much of this  
year's tonnage was copper ore in New  
Mexico, which carried low rates for  
short haul, and oil, which averaged  
long haul and higher rates, but not  
comparable with grain rates. Atch-  
ison's revenue from grain traffic is  
merely deferred—not lost.

September loadings show contin-  
uance of traffic improvement. Coal,  
ore, grain and merchandise move-  
ments have yet to pass the peak. The  
ill wind of the Great Lakes seamen  
strikes has not yet blown to railroads  
of this region, giving them the burden  
of coal carrying, augmenting grain  
haul, and, if protracted, forcing an  
all-rail haul of iron ore.

**MONEY MARKET**

Current quotations follow:  
Call loans—Boston New York  
Refinancing rate 5% 5%  
Outside com'l paper 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Year money 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Customers' com'l loans 5 4 1/2%  
Individual com'l loans 5 5 1/2%  
Bar silver in New York 67 1/2c  
Bar silver in London 67 1/2c  
Mexican dollars 51 1/2c 52 1/2c  
Canadian ex prem (%) 7-64 3-32  
Domestic bar silver 99 1/2c 99 1/2c

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

The 12 Federal reserve banks in the  
United States and banking centers in for-  
eign countries quote discount rates as fol-  
lows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Chicago	4 1/2
New York	4	St. Louis	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2	Kansas City	4 1/2
Minneapolis	4 1/2	St. Paul	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	Dallas	4 1/2
Atlanta	4 1/2	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	4	London	4
Athens	8 1/2	Madrid	5 1/2
Bombay	8	Paris	5
Brussels	4 1/2	Prague	5
Bucharest	8	Rome	5 1/2
Calcutta	4	Sofia	5 1/2
Canton	5	Stockholm	4 1/2
Copenhagen	5	Swiss Bank	5
Helsingfors	5	Tokyo	5
Lisbon	7	Warsaw	7
		Vienna	5

**Acceptance Market**

	Spot	30 days	60 days	90 days
Prime Eligible Banks	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
60/90 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
30/60 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 30 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 30 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 30 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 30 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 30 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 30 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 30 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

**Clearing House Figures**

	New York	Boston
Exchanges	\$74,000,000	\$952,000,000
Year ago today	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Balances	\$9,000,000	\$4,000,000
Year ago today	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
F. R. bank credit	\$3,486,000	

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of various foreign  
exchange rates are given in the following  
table, compared with the last previous  
figures. With the exception of Sterling,  
and certain other quotations are in cents  
per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Parity
Sterling	4.43 1/2	4.43 1/2
Demand	4.43 1/2	4.43 1/2
Cables	4.43 1/2	4.43 1/2
France	0.075	0.075
Germany	0.0033	0.0033
Italy	0.0033	0.0033
Spain	0.0033	0.0033
Sweden	0.0033	0.0033
Denmark	0.0033	0.0033
Norway	0.0033	0.0033
Belgium	0.0033	0.0033
Switzerland	0.0033	0.0033
Poland	0.0033	0.0033
Hungary	0.0033	0.0033
Russia	0.0033	0.0033
Yugoslavia	0.0033	0.0033
Finland	0.0033	0.0033
Czechoslovakia	0.0033	0.0033
Rumania	0.0033	0.0033
Portugal	0.0033	0.0033
Turkey	0.0033	0.0033
Shanghai	0.0033	0.0033
Hong Kong	0.0033	0.0033
Bombay	0.0033	0.0033
Yokohama	0.0033	0.0033
Manila	0.0033	0.0033
Uganda	0.0033	0.0033
Uruguay	0.0033	0.0033
Chile	0.0033	0.0033
Calcutta	0.0033	0.0033

\*1913 average 22.44 cents per rupee.

**GERMAN BANK STATEMENT**

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Bank of Ger-  
many weekly report (in marks) com-  
pares:

	Oct. 13	Oct. 5
Gold	1,044,400,000	1,038,700,000
Silver	1,004,000,000	1,004,000,000
Treasury certificate	32,848,400,000	31,829,000,000
Bills	54,015,700,000	50,234,400,000
Treasury bills	246,800,000	249,769,000
Advances	145,800,000	61,500,000
Investments	276,300,000	416,200,000
Other assets	22,380,700,000	17,682,300,000
Circulation	244,171,600,000	216,869,800,000
State deposits	20,354,800,000	30,034,200,000
Private deposits	87,025,400,000	72,378,100,000
Other liab.	14,542,700,000	13,832,300,00



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## POSTPONE SECOND ELIMINATION RACE

Will Hold Next Trial Tomorrow—Henry Ford Wins the First Test

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 13 (Special)—The second of the two elimination races which are to determine which of the four American fishing schooners—the Henry Ford, the Elizabeth Howard, the Yankee or the L. A. Dunton—will be selected to meet the Nova Scotia Bluenose in the big races for the international fishermen's trophy off this port next week, has been postponed from today until tomorrow. This postponement was decided on by the sub-committee of the American race committee, which has charge of these trials, at the request of the skipper of the Elizabeth Howard, who desired time in which to replace the mainmast which was carried away in the first race yesterday.

The trophy which was won in 1920 by the American schooner Espananto and by the Nova Scotia schooner Bluenose in 1921, arrived here today and was put on exhibition.

The Henry Ford won the first race, covering the 40-mile course in 5h. 31m. 26s., and all Gloucester is pleased with the showing of Capt. Clayton Morrissey, her worthy commander, and his schooner. Cheers after cheer rang out as the local assemblage crossed the finish line. Gay holiday throngs gathered early, and the rugged shores at Bass Rocks, Eastern Point, and Magnolia offered a wonderful view to the thousands of interested spectators. The more fortunate spectators found vantage points on the bridge and deck of the mother ship Bushnell, or the chaser Talbot, both of which patrolled the lengthy course, that the racers might have no interference from the scores of pleasure craft which lined the 40-mile triangle, each boat laden to capacity with an enthusiastic assembly of supporters.

The fishermen had been hoping for a wind. Not just a cupful, but a real blow, 20 to 30 knots or more. Conditions at the start gave promise of fulfilling their fondest hopes, as the leaden drizzle of yesterday rolled by and a fresh 15-knot breeze from the southwest by west swept across the open waters outside the harbor.

At 9 o'clock sharp, with the boom of the cannon, course flags were displayed from the committee boat anchored off Eastern Point. A warning was sounded at 9:30, a preparatory at 9:45, and at 10 sharp the starting gun signaled the schooners away.

Captain Pine had judged his distance and figured his time to a nicety, setting away almost with the starting signal. With eased sheets, the Howard sped down the first five-mile leg at a merry clip to the Thatcher's Island turning buoy. Not so with the other three schooners, which held high of the line, maneuvering for a windward position, and allowing the Howard a lead of 2m. 14s. At the first marker the Howard had increased her margin of lead to 5m. 40s. followed by the Yankee and Dunton, closely bunched, with the Dunton trailing, almost 10m. astern of the leader.

On the second leg, a broad reach to sea, a strong puff proved too much for the Howard's slender main-topmast, breaking it off, and carrying with it topsail, staysail and shrouds. Captain Pine struggled valiantly to maintain the lead he had gained on his rivals, hoping that, in spite of the lost canvas, he could finish the race. After traversing the 10 miles, hampered by the spar, which swung aloft like a yard arm, and finding his rivals gaining steadily, Captain Pine was forced to withdraw, sailing the Howard back to port for repairs.

As the race progressed the wind lightened until the third turning mark, when it had dropped to about eight knots. The vessels were still traveling fast, but with no perceptible list, and lugging all sails easily.

In the third to windward, Captain Brophy held a long port tack, setting fresher air from the sea, and recovering two minutes of the time separating the Yankee and the Ford which was now in first position with the Howard out.

A long run carried the schooners again back to the Thatcher's buoy. With the last five-mile leg to the windward, the positions of the vessels remained almost unchanged. Today opinions are divided as to what might have happened had the Howard not been disabled, hence tomorrow's contest cannot come too soon. Yankee, Howard, Ford, or Dunton, which of these four fast fishermen will be the choice of the American race committee as a challenger for the big Canadian Bluenose in the international fishermen's contest scheduled for Oct. 21. The official time for the Yankee was 5h. 47m. 30s., and for the L. A. Dunton, 6h. 30m. 30s.

Three major fishing ports are represented in this race, the L. A. Dunton and Yankee hailing from Boston, the Elizabeth Howard from New York, and the Henry Ford from Gloucester. While the adherents of each are awaiting the outcome, hoping the winner will be their favorite, the loyal sportsman wants the race committee's selection to be the vessel and skipper most worthy to regain the trophy which was wrested last year from Capt. Martin Welsh, sailing the Elsie.

**TILDEN AND MATHEY WIN**  
PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12—W. T. Tilden 2d, national lawn tennis champion of the United States, and Dean Mathey, former Princeton University champion, defeated F. T. Hunter and Zeno Shimizu in straight sets in an exhibition match on University Courts here today, 6-3, 7-5, 7-5.

**LADY DIVING CHAMPION**  
EDINBURGH, Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Miss M. A. Cunningham, Paisley, won the ladies' graceful diving championship of Scotland for the third year in succession. Miss M. Stewart, Dundee, who was 11 points behind, was second.

## Winner of First American Trial Race



The Gloucester (Mass.) Fishing Schooner Henry Ford

## NEWTON ARCHERS HOLD TOURNEY

Mrs. L. C. Smith Leads Field With 402 Points

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 13—The Newton Archers held an informal tournament for their range at the Newton Center playgrounds yesterday, and the feature of the event was the shooting by men and women for some special prizes. The women shot a Columbia round and the men an American round. Twenty-four arrows were selected at each distance, which meant that the men shot 10 yards farther than the women at each distance.

When the hits and scores were figured out for this shooting, it was found that four of the five prizes had been won by the women. C. E. Dallin was the only man to win one and he placed fourth. Mrs. L. C. Smith led the field with 66 hits for a score of 336 and a total point record of 402. Miss Norma Pierce was second with a total of 392, and Mrs. B. P. Gray third with 362. Mr. Dallin turned in 254, 14 points more than were made by Miss S. M. Ives, who won fifth prize. The results of this competition follow:

Mrs. L. C. Smith	Hits	Score	Pts.
Mrs. L. C. Smith	66	336	402
Miss Norma Pierce	64	328	392
Mrs. B. P. Gray	58	290	362
C. E. Dallin	60	294	354
Miss S. M. Ives	62	310	342
P. True	55	275	332
H. A. Ives	56	284	314
L. C. Smith	57	281	308
Miss Ruth Brewer	52	262	304
Miss E. True	47	237	284
Mrs. J. P. True	42	214	236

Officers were elected for the current year. L. C. Smith being named president, Mrs. E. W. Frenz vice-president and Miss Ruth Brewer secretary-treasurer.

## YALE IS PREPARING FOR IOWA CONTEST

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13—As a half dozen first string men are out of the game, light signal practice for the Yale University football squad was all that was scheduled for today in final preparation for the game with the University of Iowa scheduled for the Yale Bowl tomorrow. Scrimmage was dispensed with yesterday by the Eli coaches.

The Iowa invasion was to start at 1 o'clock this afternoon when the Hawkeye forces were due here in two special cars, coming by way of Springfield, Mass. Howard H. Jones' warriors are expected to go to the Bowl for practice and will take the field after T. A. D. Jones' squad finishes its signal work. Reservations for 36 players have been made by the Iowa management at a local hotel.

A large number of Iowa supporters are expected to be in the Bowl tomorrow. Many alumni of Iowa and other Western Conference colleges are coming from New York and will occupy a reserved section of seats. The gates will be opened at 1 o'clock, and when the game starts at 2:30 it is expected about 50,000 will be on hand, making it the largest early season crowd to see a game in the Bowl.

A number of former Yale gridiron stars watched the Blue practice yesterday. These included E. H. Coy, F. H. Rockwell and D. M. Bomeisler. Accompanying the Hawkeye squad is A. A. Devine, last year's quarterback and an All-American selection, who is assisting H. H. Jones in coaching.

## AMHERST TO MEET HARVARD

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 12 (Special)—The Amherst College soccer football team under the direction of Coach Marsh is preparing for the contest with Harvard which will be held in Boston on Saturday. The Amherst team defeated Clark University here last week by a score of 3 to 0. According to present plans the lineup will be practically the same as that which defeated Clark, but it is possible that P. L. Barry '23, who starred at halfback in place of F. L. Stewart '23, P. A. MacElroy '24, who played a steady game all last season at halfback but has been out of the game, will probably be put in Barry's place if the shift is effected.

## CHESS MASTERS PLAY CONTINUES

Expect All Matches Will Be Finished Tonight—Rzeschewski Beats Janowski

CHESS MASTERS STANDING			
Player	Won	Drawn	Lost
Edward Lasker	2	1	1
Charles Jaffe	2	1	1
J. Bernstein	1	2	1
H. R. Bigelow	1	1	2
David Janowski	1	1	2
S. Rzeschewski	1	1	2

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Owing to the time taken up by some of the adjourned games which were played yesterday, the Ninth American Chess Masters Congress tournament, which was scheduled to come to an end at the Chess Club International last night, is being continued today with the expectation that all of the matches can be brought to an end before tonight's adjournment is made.

The feature of the playing yesterday was the work of Samuel Rzeschewski, the 10-year-old Polish boy. He played in two adjourned games, breaking even. In the first one he lost to Edward Lasker of Chicago, the western champion, after 70 moves. In the second he defeated David Janowski, champion of France, who won the all-American tournament at Atlantic City last summer. The Rzeschewski-Janowski game was described as a remarkable exhibition by experts who watched the youngster at work. Janowski at one point in the game gave up a queen, which permitted him to establish two passed pawns, but his hope of "queening" one of them was foiled by the cunning of the 10-year-old. The game went 69 moves.

The longest of the adjourned games which were played off yesterday was that between Janowski and J. Bernstein, New York state champion, which resulted in a draw after 101 moves. Rzeschewski's last game, in which he is matched against H. R. Bigelow, a former Oxford University player, was postponed until this afternoon after play last night. The other games scheduled for last night, Lasker against Bernstein and Jaffe against Janowski, were also postponed until today.

## Appeal Is Made in Soldiers' Behalf

Baseball Men Urged to Turn Receipts Over to Veterans

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12—A telegram to all owners of baseball teams in the National and American leagues, urging them to wire Judge K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, to turn over the proceeds of the tie game played in the recent world's series to a fund for World War soldiers' relief, was sent from here today by C. Hamilton Cook. The telegram of the Hamilton Cook, the president of the American League of Veterans, urged the owners of the clubs in the major and minor circuits to turn over the proceeds of the tie game played in the world's series to a fund to be used for the relief of these men.

This game of the world's series between the two New York teams was the second one of the series and went 10 innings to a 3-to-3 tie. Following the game, which was called on account of darkness, spectators surrounded the commissioner and took him to task for the action of the umpires. The judge issued a statement later saying that the proceeds of the game would be turned over to charity.

Final disposition of more than \$120,000, receipts of that game, will be discussed in New Orleans Monday, when T. L. Huston, one of the owners of the American League champions, will meet Commissioner Landis at the convention of the Federation of Inter-allied Veterans.

There has been some doubt as to the distribution of the money. Mr. Huston told the Associated Press: "The question was not decided at the time Mr. Landis left New York. Some of the baseball men concerned favored the distribution of the money to various New York charities, in addition to the veterans of the World War. Personally, I wanted all the money given to the veterans."

"I am to meet Mr. Landis at the veterans' convention in New Orleans Monday, at which time we will discuss the matter. Nothing will be done concerning the distribution until I return."

Colonel Huston, when told that C. Hamilton Cook had urged major league clubs to give the receipts of the world's series tie game to World War veterans who need assistance, declared, "Sure, the Yankees will do that."

Officials of the New York Nationals could not be reached.

Colonel Huston said that it was largely up to Commissioner Landis to decide to whom the money would be given.

## BLUENOSE IS ON HER WAY TO GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 13—The Lunenburg schooner Bluenose, which was reported as having been separated from the Canadian destroyer Patriot on her way to the International Fishermen's Trophy races here, was reported today as being conveyed to Cape Sable.

The message, sent by the Patriot, added that the schooner "should arrive the following day."

The message was taken to mean that the Canadian champion has been purposely cast adrift from her escort and would proceed here under her own sail.

**NORTH CAROLINA WINS**  
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Oct. 12—North Carolina University defeated Tripoli College, 20 to 0, here today in the first football game in which the two eleven have met in 30 years.

## EXETER ELEVEN SHOWS UP WELL

Famous Academy Expects Strong Football Team This Fall

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 13 (Special)—The Phillips Exeter Academy football team, from the appearance of the first two games, is headed for a successful season. The outstanding feature of the team is the line which both the Harvard second team and the Dartmouth freshmen found hard to penetrate. In both of these games the success of the backfield men was due to the strong support of the line.

Besides the first-string linemen, Coach H. C. Blake has a number of good substitutes who have had much experience. W. J. Miller '24, tackle and end, who won his letter at Exeter last year, is one of the best substitutes. He played as a regular for Haverhill High School the year that school won the New England championship, and also the year the school won the high school championship east of the Mississippi River. The best substitute for the pivot position, now being played by J. A. Davis '23, is J. D. S. Coleman '24 of last year's squad. Among the other promising linemen are: W. E. Downey '26, end; J. L. Kelleher '23, end; G. R. Mansfield '26, guard; J. E. Martinietti '24, tackle; R. H. O'Connell '25, end.

The backfield this season is rather light, but quite fast. Carl Lundell '23 is the only letter man playing regularly in the backfield. He is one of the triple-threat men who can run, pass or kick the ball equally well. Last season he played as a substitute for M. A. Cheek '22, who was the academy's best backfield. It is believed that Lundell will show up well this year. J. D. Charlesworth '24, who last year won his letter, is substituting this season for B. MacPhail '25. MacPhail, who played for the Somerville High School last fall, is playing regularly as fullback. Coach Blake is confident that MacPhail will successfully fill the vacancy left by J. A. Reed '23, who is now playing with the Harvard freshmen.

Isadore Zarakov '24 appears to be one of the best backfields the academy has had for a number of years. In the two games that Exeter has played this season, Zarakov has been the big factor, both on the offense and on the defense.

The position of quarterback, which J. C. McElroy '22, last year's captain, played so successfully, is being strongly contested for by H. W. Burns '24 and C. T. Elliott '24. Both men are fast and have much ability. Elliott was captain of the football team last year at Hill School, playing halfback. The position of quarterback is new to him, but he is developing quickly into his new position. Burns, although weighing less than Elliott, seems to be slightly the better of the two.

Capt. T. J. Driscoll '23 is playing his old position at right tackle, and, with the exception of J. A. Davis '23, center, the only letter man in the regular lineup. C. L. Hardy '23, playing right end, would undoubtedly have won his letter last year at the academy if he had been able to play. R. W. Wortham '24, playing right guard, is a new man at the academy and is showing up well during the games as a strong linemen. Davis, a substitute for W. H. Forrest Jr. '22, A. P. Burns, left guard, has been out for the past week, but will probably play in the game at New Haven on Saturday. G. R. Mansfield '26, who played with Haverhill High School last year, has been substituting for Burns. Guy Richards '24, formerly of Cambridge High School, is a first-string man playing at left tackle and is one of the strongholds of the line.

C. H. Bingham '25 is at present unable to play on account of studies, but it is expected that he will be in the lineup within two weeks. M. I. Swede '25 is at present playing Bingham's position at left end, but W. E. Swede '26, who has substituted for Swede in the opening games, is a strong candidate for the position.

Other promising candidates who are trying for places on the team are: W. L. Macaulay '23, halfback; Van Buren Taliaferro '23, halfback; Daniel Stone '23, quarterback; Joseph Prendergast '28, halfback; D. H. Boesjes '23, guard; H. S. Flather '24, halfback; W. C. Pine '25, halfback; R. W. Hanley '26, end.

Coach Blake, assisted by the Rev. F. B. Withington, Harvard '15, has developed a strong fighting team. The academy team has one victory and one game to its credit. In both of these games the line was strong and the backfield fast. Next Saturday the team goes to New Haven to play the hardest games of the year. Last season Yale won by one point, but the Exeter team is confident of success. The remaining games of the year are:

Oct. 14—Yale '26 at New Haven; 21—Harvard '26 at Exeter; 25—Worcester at Exeter.

Nov. 4—New Hampshire State '26 at Exeter; 15—Phillips Andover Academy at Andover.

## IOWA ALUMNI WILL CHEER TEAM AT YALE

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—One thousand alumni of Iowa and other universities of the Western Conference will attend the Iowa-Yale football game at New Haven, Conn., Saturday, Oct. 14, in a special section that has been reserved in the bowl. They will leave New York on special sections of regular trains Saturday morning.

To enable the Iowa players to catch a six o'clock train from New Haven that will return to Iowa Monday morning the time of the game has been advanced from three o'clock to two-thirty, it was announced today. The Westerners desire to get home in time to prepare for their Conference contest with Illinois at Urbana, Ill., the following Saturday.

A veteran cheer-leader from Iowa will accompany the alumni from New York and then return with the team whose route was arranged so as to avoid New York City.

## BETTING MENACE IN COLLEGE SPORT ATTACKED BY CONFERENCE

Commissioner Griffith Seeks Co-operation of Fraternities in Ending Practice Called "Disloyal"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—First skirmish on the "Big Ten" front in the campaign against college betting is breaking out following the opening games of the football season. Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of the Intercollegiate Conference forces, reports successful attacks in five sections, and is awaiting news from the other five in reply to communications officially opening the war.

Prof. A. A. Stagg, sent a letter to all the fraternities at University of Chicago, declaring it would be a great satisfaction to him to know that Chicago was taking the lead in the concerted action against betting.

Fuller co-operation in curbing the betting evil was pledged to Major Griffith by the University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago in resolutions passed at a meeting here. This action came unsolicited and it opens the way for other alumni organizations to come out in support of the campaign.

George Huff, athletic director at University of Illinois, announced that he is taking up the matter of betting in talks with all the freshman classes at Urbana. In a vigorous letter he classed the gambler with saloonkeepers and only above the confidence man and the burglar, and declared that "if the wave of betting is not checked it will bring the end of intercollegiate athletics."

In an analysis of the betting evil and why it injures athletic efforts, Coach H. C. Blake declared that it commercializes athletics and detracts from the true ideals of play, causes criticism, disloyalty and a lack of harmony among the various forces that make up a university, and detracts from the keenness of the contestants by substituting mercenary incentives for ideals.

L. W. St. John, athletic director at Ohio State University, declared in a letter to the commissioner that the Buckeye would reinforce the position the college has already taken against betting and conduct a new campaign, seeking the co-operation, as in the past, of the Chamber of Commerce, Y. Club, Kiwanis Club, and others.

Commissioner Griffith is gratified with the early response to the campaign. He is compiling a mass of evidence and arguments against betting and from it will prepare propaganda on the subject. He plans to enlist the co-operation of hundreds of high schools throughout the middle west in the campaign.

Coach Yost brought out clearly why betting is an injury to convince those who think opposition to it is not well founded, but just another old-fashioned prejudice that must be tumbled by the rising generation. He pointed out that the time a team needs loyalty is not when it is winning and bets are profitable, but when it is losing and those who bet on it are bound to lose. Losing money on their team, the student blames the players for their hard fault, he pointed out, find all kinds of fault with the team, the coaches, and everything from water boy to president. "And all this because they lost a few dollars which they had no business betting."

Supporting this statement, Commissioner Griffith asserted that the Polo Grounds in New York, at the Giants-Yankees game called in the string man playing at left tackle and is one of the strongholds of the line.

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student bets under the impression that thereby he expresses loyalty to his school; the other in which he thinks he can make some easy money. The former is a misplaced impression of loyalty, the latter condemns itself. The result of both is harmful to the athletics of the university.

"The spirit expressed by the students in this manner is totally at variance with the spirit of self-sacrifice, devotion and loyalty which the players out for the team exhibit in their hard training and co-operation for the university success in the games."

"We are relying on the co-operation of the fraternities and other organizations of the university to counteract this menace to the grandest of all intercollegiate sports. I am hoping for the assurance of your organization in the matter."

Commissioner Griffith pointed out that the Conference opposition to betting was not new, as a resolution condemning it was passed in 1905.

## CHECKER PLAY IS IN SECOND ROUND

Method of Play Settled—J. F. Horr Not In

Play in the fifth national tourney of the American Checker Association today will be confined to the breaking of three ties resulting from yesterday's first-round matches and in running off the second round, which is expected to be completed by evening.

Thirty-eight star contestants from all sections of the country are taking part, the list of aces being practically complete, though J. F. Horr, present titlist, is not in, having failed to agree with the views of the majority on method of play yesterday. Alfred Jordan, L. C. Ginsberg, H. B. Reynolds and Charles Jolly are entered.

The outcome of the lengthy discussion yesterday, which did fail to hold up the start of the play for some time, finally came when the majority voted against employing the closed opening in the present tourney, to play the double knockout system, and to match contestants by the old-fashioned method of drawing names from a hat.

Thus the grouping system presented by A. J. Heffner was turned down as being too favorable to the expert. In the case of the barred opening, since it has been advertised that this method would be followed, many had spent considerable time in preparation, and Champion Horr was so provoked at the receding vote of the convention that he left the hall and the competition.

On the whole, though, a more satisfactory settlement of the various wishes than was arrived at could hardly be hoped for.

The players not only represent all districts of American checkerdom, but likewise there are to be found representatives of the oldest and the youngest generations of the game. Matthew Priest, Civil War veteran, heads the list, which is supported on the youthful end, by Jolly, 16, New Jersey champion.

The second round of play is expected to bring forth some stubborn contests, and now that all matters of procedure have been written in indelible ink, so far as this tourney is concerned, there ought to be notable expedition and efficiency in the play of the national meet. Yesterday's first-round results:

## AMERICAN CHECKER CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Wins	Draws	Wins
2 Alfred Jordan	1 W. E. Davis	0
1 L. C. Ginsberg	1 R. H. Roberts	0
4 H. B. Reynolds	0 C. Booth	0
2 L. M. Lewis	1 W. Gould	0
1 R. F. Ostrander	2 C. Taylor	1
0 H. W. Durgin	1 E. C. Waterhouse	2
2 M. Turner	1 M. Gould	0
1 J. F. Asay	0 M. B. Tinkham	1
1 S. Crumb	0 M. C. Priest	2
1 S. Westlow	2 W. Sheffield	1
1 J. A. Scott	1 L. Levine	1
1 F. McClellan	0 C. C. C. C.	0
1 Charles Jolly	2 D. S. Taylor	0
0 V. C. Townsend	4 H. O. Newcomb	0
3 Asa Long	0 F. G. Farmer	0
1 C. Lawson	2 Roy Gould	1
2 Joe Duffy	1 W. G. Hill	1
0 George Ruos	1 W. B. Thomas	1
0 C. A. Upton	0 J. J. Earley	3

## PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

San Francisco	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vernon	123	74	626
Los Angeles	109	87	566
Salt Lake City	94	102	480
Seattle	87	106	448
Oakland	87	109	448
Portland	86	111	423
Sacramento	75	120	326

## RESULTS THURSDAY

Portland 5, Sacramento 2.  
San Francisco 3, Oakland 2.  
Los Angeles 5, Vernon 4.  
Salt Lake City 3, Seattle 0.

**LOCOMOBILE**

SLIGHTLY USED  
1920 Series 5, Custom Built  
FOUR-PASSENGER COACH SEDAN  
ORIGINAL PRICE \$11,750  
OUR PRICE \$7,900

In guaranteed mechanical condition and just out of the paint shop.

**C. M. BRADFORD, Inc.**  
New Haven, Conn.  
Dealer in High Grade Automobiles

**BETWEEN San Francisco AND Sacramento**

6:30 P.M.

Reliable Steamers  
"FORT SUTTER"  
"CAPITAL CITY"

EXCELLENT MEALS—SERVICES WITH BATH-SCENIC BEAUTY  
THE DELIGHT OF TOURISTS

CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

YALE WILL STAGE  
BIG ATTRACTION

Tomorrow's Football Program  
One of Most Interesting Ever  
Held on Saturday in October

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES  
TOMORROW

Allegheny vs. Niagara
Annapolis vs. Bucknell
Bates vs. Colby
Brown vs. Syracuse
Buffalo vs. Cornell
California vs. St. Mary's
Case vs. Wooster
Centre vs. Virginia P. I.
Chattanooga vs. Emory and Henry
Chicago vs. Northwestern
Cincinnati vs. Georgetown
City College, N. Y., vs. Providence
Colorado vs. New Mexico
Columbia vs. Wesleyan
Cornell vs. N. H. State
Dartmouth vs. Middlebury
Delaware vs. Ursinus
DePaul vs. Lake Forest
Detroit vs. Des Moines
Drake vs. Kansas
Earlham vs. Rose P. I.
Eureka vs. Monmouth
Florida vs. Rollins
Franklin & Marshall vs. Mt. St. Mary's
Geneva vs. Juniata
Georgia Tech vs. Alabama
Gettysburg vs. Susquehanna
Gonzales vs. Washington State
Grand Rapids vs. Alma
Harvard vs. Bowdoin
Haskell vs. Rockhurst
Hedding vs. Quincy
Illinois vs. Butler
Indiana vs. Minnesota
Iowa State vs. Missouri
Johns Hopkins vs. George Washington
Kalamazoo vs. Olivet
Kentucky vs. Louisville
Lafayette vs. Muhlenberg
Lehigh vs. Rutgers
Marquette vs. Carroll
Marquette vs. Worcester P. I.
Michigan vs. Springfield
Mississippi A. C. vs. Howard
Montana vs. Montana Wesleyan
Nevada vs. Occident
N. Y. University vs. Hobart
No. Carolina vs. So. Carolina
N. C. State vs. Roanoke
Ohio State vs. Oberlin
Ohio vs. Denison
Oregon vs. Multnomah
Otsego vs. Muskegon
Penn. M. I. vs. Albright
Penn. State vs. Lebanon Valley
Pennsylvania vs. Maryland
Pittsburgh vs. West Virginia
Princeton vs. Colgate
Purdue vs. Notre Dame
Rensselaer vs. St. Lawrence
Rochester vs. Westminster
South vs. Oglethorpe
So. California vs. Arizona
So. Dakota vs. St. Mary's
Springfield vs. Conn. A. C.
Stanford vs. Santa Clara
Stevens vs. Hamilton
St. Louis vs. Grinnell
St. Thomas vs. Dickinson
Tennessee vs. Camp Benning
Texas vs. Oklahoma A. & M.
Trinity vs. Haverford
Tulane vs. Tulane
Valparaiso vs. De Paul
Vermont vs. Boston University
Washington vs. Idaho
Washington vs. Kansas A. C.
Washington & Jefferson vs. Carnegie Tech
West Point vs. Alabama P. I.
Williams vs. Tufts
Wilmington vs. Transylvania
Wisconsin vs. So. Dakota State
Wyoming vs. Colorado A. C.
Yale vs. Iowa

For a Saturday in October tomorrow promises to be one of the most interesting from a college football point of view that the United States has seen in many years. Not only are there one or two intercollegiate games of more than passing interest; but several sectional games promise to furnish a lot of entertainment to the followers of this great American fall college sport.

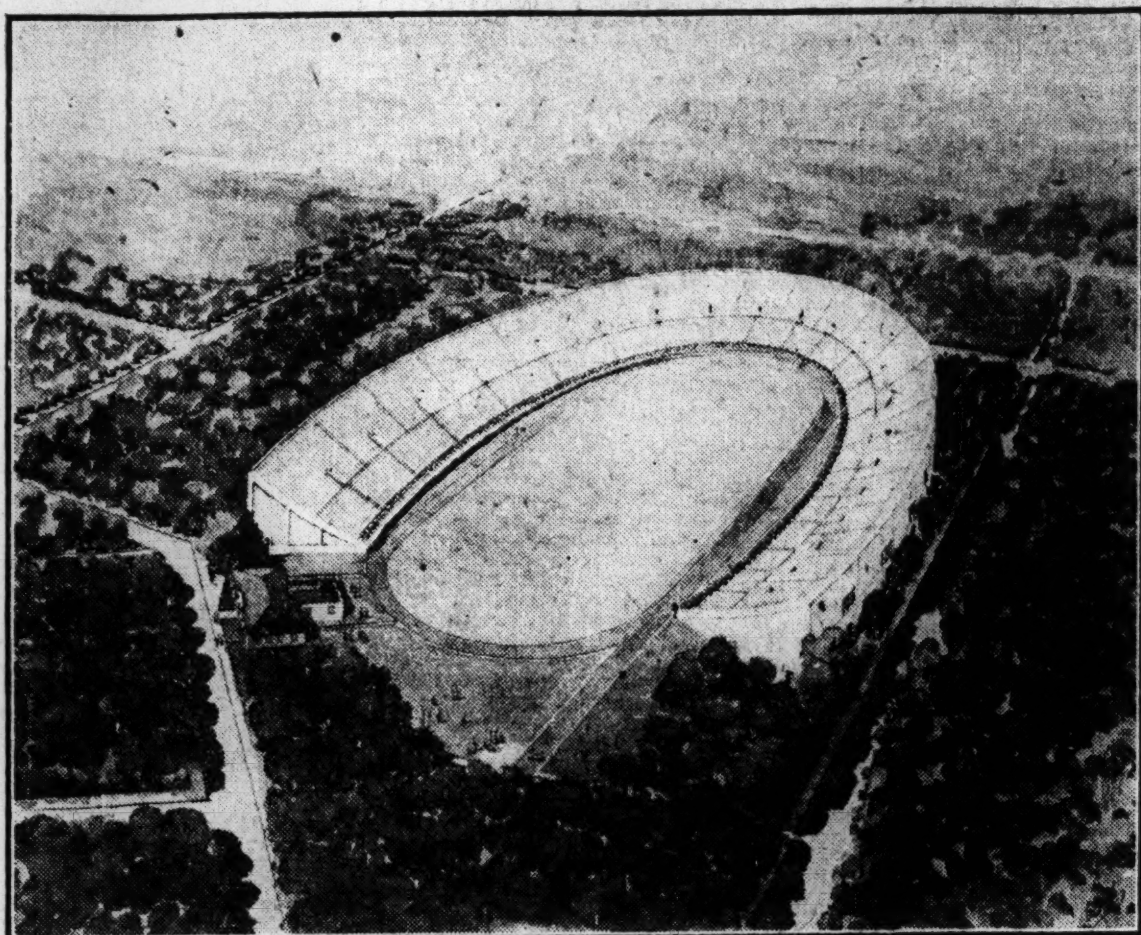
By far the most interesting game of all will be the one that is staged in the Yale Bowl at New Haven, when H. H. Jones and his University of Iowa squad, Western Conference champions of 1921, face the Yale varsity. Everything points toward the biggest crowd that has ever attended any Yale game. Harvard or Yale-Princeton game being massed in the huge bowl when the referee's whistle blows at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon. The fact that a "Big Ten" championship team was playing in the East would, in itself, draw a record crowd; but when the fact that two famous football brothers—H. H. Jones and D. D. Jones—are the coaches of the two rival teams, taken into consideration, there becomes an even greater reason for the gathering of a record crowd. Picking the winner is a most uncertain task; but as Yale is not in position to put in all its first-string players, Iowa will probably enter the game a slight favorite to win.

While Yale is being given a strenuous battle, Harvard and Princeton appear to be in for rather easy games with the Crimson meeting Bowdoin College and the Tigers facing Colgate. Of these two, the Princeton-Colgate affair should be the hardest fought. Another game of more than passing moment will be the battle between Brown and Syracuse at Providence. The work of the Orange squad has been fairly satisfactory except in kicking, a department in which Brown has shown up quite well. Cornell University, which has been rolling up very sizable totals, meets New Hampshire State and if the Red and White scores as much in this game as it has in its previous ones, it will show that Coach Gilmore Doble is developing one of the greatest scoring machines that Ithaca has ever seen.

University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College and University of Pittsburgh should come through their games successfully with the first two having little serious opposition while Pitt will have to play pretty sturdy football in order to win from West Virginia. Dartmouth College will face Middlebury College and this will give the Harvard followers a chance to compare the strength of the Green with the Crimson as the latter defeated Middlebury in its opening game two weeks ago, 20 to 0.

The Maine State colleges will start their championship season tomorrow when Bates meets Colby. This should be a battle royal with Colby a slight favorite to win. The other Maine college eleven will be getting some

## Fine New Football Field to Be Dedicated Tomorrow



Vanderbilt University's New Dudley Memorial Stadium at Nashville, Tenn.

MICHIGAN AND VANDERBILT  
WILL DEDICATE NEW FIELD

more practice, University of Maine playing Norwich University, while Bowdoin is facing Harvard. The Williams College-Tufts College game at Williamstown promises to be a very interesting game as both teams are coached by former star Harvard players. Williams by P. L. Wendell, a former Harvard captain, and Tufts by E. L. Casey, the man who scored a touchdown on Yale in 1919. Columbia will meet Wesleyan University and the former is looking for another triumph as this year's eleven is rated as one of the best Columbia has had since football was renewed at the Morningside Heights institution.

West Point is going to have a hard game tomorrow if reports from Auburn, Ala., can be depended upon.

The Cadets will face Alabama Polytechnic Institute and it is claimed that this year's Auburn team is one of the very best that institution has ever had.

Annapolis will face Bucknell College, a team which is not expected to cause the Midshipmen much trouble.

ORIOLES NEED TO

WIN BUT ONE MORE

MINOR LEAGUE SERIES STANDING

Won Lost P.C.

Baltimore ..... 1 ..... 1 ..... 500

St. Paul ..... 4 ..... 4 ..... 500

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 13.—Today was an open day in the minor world's series between St. Paul, American Association champion, and the Baltimore Orioles.

The series will be resumed tomorrow with Baltimore needing one more victory to take the minor league championship. Merritt for St. Paul and Bentley for the Orioles are the pitchers.

Yesterday's attendance at the first game here was 7060, and the receipts \$9780. It was the last game in which the players will share in the money.

Their total for the five contests played to date being \$32,634.54. Sixty per cent of this will go to the winners and 40 per cent to the losers.

Ogden pitched superbly yesterday and the Orioles had little trouble winning the fifth game of the series, 5 to 1. A single apiece by Boone and Gonzales was all the local team could do in the way of hitting. Bunched hits and uncertain support resulted in the winner's runs. The score:

Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 0

St. Paul ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 5

Batteries—Ogden and McAvoy; Martin, Sheehan and Gonzales. Losing pitcher—Martin. Umpires—Derr and Murray. Time—1h. 50m.

GOVERNMENT GAINS

THROUGH THE SERIES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Treasury of the United States is \$60,547.50 richer as a result of the world baseball series. With 184,947 paid admissions and receipts totaling \$605,475, the tax collected by the Federal Government equaled that amount.

The box office statement was checked at the close of each game by representatives of the advisory council, the National and American Leagues and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Admission prices ranged from \$1 to \$6, divided as follows: \$1 admissions, 59,908; \$3 admissions, 45,947; \$5 admissions, 72,826; \$6 admissions, 7266. The paid attendance at each game was: first game, 36,514; second game, 37,020; third game, 37,620; fourth game, 36,242; fifth game, 38,551.

In the division of receipts, it was announced at the Treasury, the advisory council receives 15 per cent of the gross receipts of all games; the players 60 per cent of the receipts of the first four games, and the club owners the balance, which is divided equally between the two clubs. The players' share is personal income, which must be included in the income tax return of each individual for the year 1922.

COLUMBIA ELECTS McGEARY

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Special).—J. D. McGeary '23 has been unanimously elected captain of the Columbia University golf team for the coming year. The new captain-elect is a transfer from Fordham College, New York City. This is his second year of golf at Columbia. Last year he featured in every match, but failed to place in the intercollegiate.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 13 (Special).—Dudley Memorial Stadium, the first great college athletic stadium to be erected in the south, will be formally dedicated here Saturday with a football game between Vanderbilt University and University of Michigan.

The stadium will be ready in every detail for the great intercollegiate contest. It was built by Vanderbilt alumni and citizens of Nashville, cost \$200,000, and seats 25,000 spectators. It is of concrete and steel construction.

The structure is named in honor of Dr. W. L. Dudley, of the Vanderbilt faculty, founder and chief promoter and friend of athletics at Vanderbilt, and one of the organizers and long-time president of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

As is shown by the accompanying picture, the stadium is "U" or horseshoe shaped, seat stands occupying three sides of the inclosure, the north side being open space with the exception of the location in the northeast corner of the "Walter O. Parmar Field House."

The boxes comprise the lowest tiers of seats on the west and east sides of the field, three rows on the west, and two on the east, 434 in all. The many entrances and exits, shown high up in the stand, make it possible to fill and empty the structure with rapidity.

The field house will be the most modern and complete in the south, including spacious equipment room in the center, dressing rooms, rubbing rooms, showers, and a drying and laundering room for the athletic equipment. A special entrance admits the athletes from the street, and separate exits admit them to the playing field. This structure cost \$15,000, of which two-thirds was subscribed by Walter D. Parmar, of Nashville.

The stadium itself more nearly resembles the Yale bowl than any other, but will have features peculiar to itself. It was planned and built following a tour of the leading athletic plants in the country.

The opening game is expected to be attended with appropriate ceremonies, the Governor of Michigan having signified his intention of attending, with a large delegation of Michigan and Ann Arbor rooters. One of the Vanderbilts of New York has also promised attendance.

Coach Daniel McGugin of Vanderbilt is an old Michigan star, who has often had his southern charges in gridiron combat with the team of his alma mater. He came to Nashville 16 years ago with Yost's endorsement as his best qualified coach and athletic leader.

As yet the Vanderbilt leader has not defeated his old master on the gridiron, though several of the games have been very close, but McGugin is a militant optimist, and hopes for the stadium christening a victory which will be epochal in his team's annals.

The stadium field upon which the grid contests will be played has been constructed along the most modern lines. It has its base in four feet of crushed stone and cinders. The crowning feature of the gridiron pit is its fine covering of bluegrass, which protects its surface, affords a velvety and sure footing to the players, and adds beauty to the field.

Baseball will not be played within the structure, nor will practice football games nor general football practice. On additional ground acquired by the Vanderbilt Athletic Association two football practice fields will be erected, which will also serve as a baseball field in the spring. Special stands will later be erected there. The stadium, however, has been so built that it can also be used for field sports; around the playing field is a quarter-mile track.

They downed the Cubs by a score of 4 to 3.

After the Cubs had run up a 3-to-0 lead, three hits and a muff by Arnold Stutz, star center fielder of the Cubs, started the White Sox scoring in the last of the sixth. They hit G. C. Alexander, veteran Cub boxman, again in the seventh, tying the score, and put over the winning run in the ninth.

G. V. Leverette, one of Manager W. J. Gleason's pitching finds of the season, held the North Siders to seven hits and worked fairly well at all times, while his team-mates were counting 10 safeties from the delivery of Alexander.

E. T. Collins, second baseman, and Earl Sheely, first baseman, led the veteran Cub hurler at times when hits South Siders to the attack, hitting the American runner. For five innings Alexander was master of the situation, but after that he was in trouble repeatedly.

In the sixth, which was the turning point, Collins started with a single and Sheely advanced him to third with another single. John Mostil, center fielder, fled to deep center. Stutz got his hands on it, but failed to hold it. Collins scoring. Sheely scored on a single by B. A. Falk. The score:

Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

White Sox ..... 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 4 10 7 2

Cubs ..... 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 7 2

Batteries—Leverette and Schalk; Alexander and O'Connell. Umpires—Nall, Quigley, Dineen and Hart. Time—2h. 3m.

O'DOUL SENT TO BOSTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Pitcher Frank O'Doul of the New York Club of the American League has been released to Boston to complete the Joseph Dugan-Elmer Smith deal of last August. It was stated at the time the deal was made that Boston was to get one of the Yankee pitchers then with the club.

BARNES AND McLEAN WIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—J. M. Barnes and George McLean defeated George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, the two famous British professionals, in their exhibition golf match at the Grassy Sprain links today 4 and 3. Barnes played brilliant golf, turning in a card of 72 for the 18-hole course. This was five better than Duncan who had the next best card.

CHICAGO SERIES AT

TWO GAMES APIECE

CHICAGO CITY SERIES STANDING

Cubs ..... 2 ..... 2 ..... 500

White Sox ..... 2 ..... 2 ..... 500

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Cubs and White Sox clash in the fifth game of the city championship baseball series here today, with the record all even as a result of the second victory scored by the White Sox in yesterday's

Miss Gordon and Miss Curtis

Lose in Semis Today—Final

Contest Should Be Close

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 13 (Special).—As a result of this morning's matches in the semi-final round, Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Belmont Spring Country Club, and Mrs. L. Q. White, of Brockton Country Club meet tomorrow for the 1922 title of the Women's Golf Association of Boston. Mrs. Hurd, who is a former United States, British and Scottish champion, defeated Miss E. M. Gordon of Providence, R. I., today, 5 and 4; Mrs. White, formerly well-known as Miss Arlene Woods, made the final by disposing of three-time national title Miss Margaret Curtis at the home green of Brae Burn Country Club links, 2 up. The records of the two players in the tourney for the last week indicate that Mrs. Hurd should win, and her greater playing experience should make this the more certain, also. It was Mrs. Hurd who caused the great upset of the tourney on Wednesday by defeating Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., national titleist, at the nineteenth hole, after playing most exceptional golf.

The contest between Mrs. Hurd and Miss Gordon did not prove so close as was expected, the former playing at the top of her game, while the Providence girl was decidedly erratic on the green and in the other departments of the game. Mrs. Hurd took the lead on the second and never was headed thereafter till the match ended on the fourteenth. Losing the third and the short sixth, where her tee shot landed in the brook, Miss Gordon became 3 down. The seventh was halved in 5's and Miss Gordon won back a hole with a par 3 on the eighth. The ninth was halved and the pair rounded the turn with Mrs. Hurd 2 up. The cards out:

Mrs. Hurd, out ..... 5 5 5 5 3 7 4 5—44

Miss Gordon, out ..... 5 7 6 5 7 5 3 5—48

Mrs. Hurd took the tenth, 5 to 6, by chipping her fourth dead, and became 3 up again. The next was halved and the twelfth went to Mrs. Hurd, after she had given her opponent a good opening by driving out of bounds. Mrs. Hurd became dormie 5 up by winning the short thirteenth with a 4. A half in 6 on the fourteenth ended the match. The cards coming home:

Mrs. Hurd, in ..... 5 5 6 4 6

Miss Gordon, in ..... 6 5 7 5 6

At first the White-Curtis match promised to be a walkover for the ultimate winner who was 4 up at the turn after going out in even fives. Mrs. White took the tenth by means of an eight-foot putt, but missed her drives on the two succeeding holes, losing them both. Miss Curtis was a better golfer while her opponent's game fell off, and at the fifteenth tee Mrs. White was only 2 up. Miss Curtis won the fifteenth when her opponent took three from a trap where her drive struck. The next two were halved and the home hole went to Mrs. White, 6 to 6, giving her the decision by 2 up. The cards:

Mrs. White, out 5 7 4 6 3 5 3 5—45

Miss Curtis, out 5 4 6 7 8 6 3 7

Mrs. White, in 6 7 5 7 8 6 4 5—100

Miss Curtis, in 7 6 6 5 6 6 4 6—61

Miss Collett will play in the mixed foursome here this afternoon, and also R. T. Jones Jr., Harvard, is scheduled to start as partner of Mrs. R. M. Gardner of Concord.

DANFORTH RECALLED

BY ST. LOUIS BROWNS

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The St. Louis Nationals have recalled five players, while the local Americans have recalled David Danforth and listed nine call notices on 10 others, according to announcements made here today.

The recalled players for the Cardinals are: Henry Vick, John D. Stuart, Edwin Dyer, Harry McCurdy, and Michael Kircher, all of Syracuse. In addition, the Cardinals have recalled and released to Syracuse Arthur Rivers of Milwaukee and Adolph Pierotti of Galveston.

The players on whom the Browns have posted recall notices are: Frank Smith and Henry Deine, Danville; Philip Todd, Columbus; William Tatum, Charles Root, James Elliott, and James Riley, Terre Haute; John Heving, New Orleans; Frank Henry, Mobile, and Dudley Lee, Chattanooga.

MISS WETHERED KEEPS

ENGLISH GOLF TITLE

HUNSTANTON, Eng., Oct. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Miss Joyce Wethered retained her title of English woman golf champion by defeating Miss Joan Stockers, 7 and 6, over 36 holes in the final round of the championship today.

Miss Wethered played fine golf throughout the tournament, defeating her opponents by substantial margins until yesterday, when she had a narrow escape, Miss Molly Gourlay taking her to the nineteenth hole in the semi-finals. The champion took this match after Miss Gourlay's ball had lipped the cup and rolled away, winding up the closest match ever seen in the championships.

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IOWA TEAM AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13.—Head Coach H. H. Jones of the University of Iowa football team, which stopped here two hours today on its way to New Haven, Conn., said that his team is in good shape for the clash with Yale tomorrow, with the exception of L. C. Parkin '25, quarterback. Jones would not predict victory. He said he will have five men averaging 200 pounds in the front line.

## MRS. HURD MEETS

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CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY  
REMAINS BONE OF CONTENTION

Question as to Its Future When Japan Evacuates Siberia—  
Allied Control Essential

HARBIN, Manchuria, Sept. 3 (Special Correspondence).—What is to become of the Chinese Eastern Railway? Russia has not progressed far enough on the road toward recognition to warrant action by the powers in turning over this property back to its owners, the people of that country, and it is unthinkable that it should be given over to Gen. Chang Tso-lin, the sacker and destroyer. And yet unless the allied governments and some way of continuing in nominal control of the railway, that is what will happen when the Japanese evacuate their army of occupation from Siberia.

In the discussions that have arisen since the Japanese declared that they would redeem the promises made at the Washington conference, more emphasis has been laid on the termination of the control of the Inter-Allied Technical Board over the economic affairs of the Chinese Eastern than on the withdrawal of the troops. Insistence of the cessation of the functioning of the Technical Board has been frequent and regular by the Japanese, and the only instance of flouting the authority of that internationally appointed body had its origin in the officials of the South Manchuria Railway, otherwise the Japanese Government.

That the management of the Chinese Eastern was a party to the deal in which the Inter-Allied Technical Board was ignored is true, but when it is considered



## WORLD-WIDE OPIUM CONTROL ASKED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS

More Countries Agree to Adopt Import Certificate System  
to Stamp Out Drug—American Aid Asked

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Control of the opium traffic, characterized by severe critics as "a growing and dangerous problem for all the world" and by apologists as the Oriental equivalent of tea, coffee, beer and wine, was carried a step further by the Third Assembly of the League of Nations.

At the eleventh plenary session recently resolutions were unanimously passed calling on all governments to impose restrictions by adopting the system of import and export certificates; to refuse such licenses in cases involving countries which have not notified and enforced the Opium Convention, and to supply full information as to requirements for medical or other authorized purposes.

Control of production was reaffirmed as the only solution offering promise of success.

### Invitation to America

Because of the necessity for unity of action and co-operation of the United States, described as "one of the most important manufacturing and importing countries," the Assembly urged the Council to address "a pressing invitation to the Government of the United States to nominate a member to serve on the (League) Committee."

The enactment of the Jones-Miller Bill, which is considered a model by the advocates of opium restriction, has in reality, however, brought the United States into line with the League on this point.

According to the report which was adopted, the two specific objects sought are: "(1) the effective control of exports and imports of the drugs and the limitation of the production of the drugs to the world's legitimate needs." The attainment of the first object, it is claimed, is immediately possible, if, but only if, all the governments are prepared to take the necessary administrative measures; the second object involves the careful collection and examination of statistics.

While the League is not in a position to enforce its decrees, it is certain that such definite pronouncements from its Assembly will have a marked effect upon public opinion in the various countries. As a matter of fact already during the past year a considerable number of countries have taken action in response to similar appeals and further support is confidently looked for as the issue is pressed.

### Persia May Join

Switzerland responded to the appeal with a statement that all necessary documents were being presented to the Federal Assembly for its approval of the Opium Convention during its session in December of this year. During the deliberations of the League Commission dealing with the question the Greek, Polish, Cuban and Swedish governments sent word that they would adopt the import certificate system, and the representative of Persia said he hoped before the end of the Assembly to be able to report the acceptance by his Government of the Opium Convention of 1912. The importance of such action is evident in any country which does not apply the provisions of this Convention is liable to become a center of illicit traffic. Persia being one of the principal sources from which the drug is derived, still further adds to the value of her attitude.

Of the countries not yet members of the League of Nations, the Convention the most important, so far as opium traffic is concerned, is Turkey. Ratification of the Convention by Turkey was made one of the terms of the Treaty of Sevres, but it has never been complied with. Insertion of a similar provision in any new treaty which may be concluded is strongly urged by the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Opium.

### Control of Production

This problem was one of the first taken up by the League. On Dec. 15, 1920, the Assembly appointed an advisory committee to give particular attention to the question. On this committee were representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, China, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. The committee at its second meeting in April of this year reported that "it is only by the fullest international co-operation that a traffic which is worldwide in its ramifications can be controlled."

Experience so far has shown that, in spite of efforts of police authorities, the traffic is difficult to check on account of the ease with which the drugs can be smuggled. The conclusion has been definitely reached, that sooner or later production must be controlled. Also the ineffectiveness of mere fines is leading to a demand for prison sentences for those who break the law.

During the debates which preceded the passing of the resolutions by the Assembly an interesting variety of opinions was expressed. Chao Hsin Chu, the Chinese delegate, said that China is trying to grapple with this world-wide problem but is hindered in the work by foreign influences in the neighborhood which deal in opium under Government monopoly.

### Use in India

Maharaja Jam Sahab of India said it was not generally known that a large proportion of the world's supply of opium was legitimately used. He referred to its use in medicines and by native soldiers, business men, laborers and others in India who regarded a moderate dose of opium (eaten, not smoked) in the same light as Europeans regard tea, coffee, beer or wine when seeking stimulant or relaxation. He felt that opium production was at present a necessity but he was in favor of the utmost restriction to prevent its abuse.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, representing New Zealand, in a strong plea for world-wide co-operation said that here was a task for all nations, a growing, dangerous and insidious problem. A false sense of security was worse than no sense of security at all. Here was an opportunity to add to the great and growing reputation of the League. After a brief address

by Colonel Ward of the British delegation who commended the efforts at regulation by the British authorities in China, the League Assembly unanimously passed the following resolutions:

### Certification Proposed

1. The Assembly, being convinced that the most practical means of exercising control over the traffic in dangerous drugs is by means of the import and export certificate system, and believing that only international action can make this system a success, urges on all governments the vital necessity of adopting this import and export certificate system without delay.

2. The Assembly inclines to the view that the governments which are parties to the International Opium Convention should be asked to agree not to issue licenses for the import of opium, or the other drugs to which the convention applies, from any country which has not yet ratified and put into force the convention, and adopted the system for the control of exports and imports approved by the Second Assembly in paragraph 1 (3) of the resolution adopted on Sept. 30, 1921, and previously approved by the Council on June 28, 1921.

The assembly considers this question important and urgent, but, recognizing the complicated and technical character of the issues involved, it is of opinion that the matter should be examined in detail by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, before any definite action is taken.

It therefore requests the Council to convene the Advisory Committee as soon as possible, to study the question, and should that committee report in favor of the proposal, the Council is asked to act at the earliest possible date on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee in the form approved by the Council, and without further reference to the Assembly if the Council considers such reference unnecessary.

### Statistics Requested

3. The Assembly, being of the opinion that the first step necessary in limiting the world's supply of dangerous drugs to legitimate uses is a knowledge of the amount of drugs required by each country for internal consumption, urges the governments to supply the returns asked for with the least possible delay and with the greatest accuracy in their power. The various governments should, with a view to allowing comparison to be made, state clearly the system adopted in arriving at the estimate, and should supply a secondary statement showing estimated consumption per 100,000 inhabitants.

4. The Assembly of the League of Nations again desires to emphasize the view expressed in the report of the advisory committee that so long as the drugs to which Part III, particularly Article 9, of the Opium Convention applies are produced in quantities exceeding the legitimate requirements, there is a great danger that the surplus will find its way into illegitimate channels, and that the control of production, so as to limit it to the amount required for medical and legitimate purposes, is the most effective method of putting a stop to the illicit traffic. It recommends that the inquiry now proceeding into the world's legitimate requirements should be pressed forward as rapidly as possible, and expresses the hope that a provisional estimate and scheme will be submitted to the Assembly next year.

### American Aid Urged

5. The Assembly, convinced of the urgent necessity of securing the fullest possible co-operation in the work of the advisory committee on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, and considering the fact that the United States of America is one of the most important manufacturing and importing countries:

Recommends to the Council of the League that it should address a pressing invitation to the Government of the United States to nominate a member to serve on the committee.

## SOVIET FARMERS TO GIVE EXHIBITION

Foreign Capital Needed, Says  
Commissar of Agriculture

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The idea that agricultural reconstruction is one of Russia's most pressing problems was vigorously emphasized at a crowded meeting in the Hall of the Trade Unions recently. Representatives of the Commissariat of Agriculture and Foreign Trade and of the Union of Farm Workers, together with several agricultural experts, addressed the meeting; and a project for a large agricultural exhibition at Moscow next summer was formally announced.

Mr. Yakovenko, the Commissar for Agriculture, was a picturesque figure, with his heavy beard and rough military overcoat. He had behind him a distinguished record of service with the guerrilla bands of armed peasants which harried General Kolchak to his destruction and he gave every impression of being a man of action.

The hope of attracting foreign capital to Russia's agricultural reconstruction was also expressed in a large number of addresses. The first speaker, in English, was the inscription, in English: "The way to the Russian market leads through participation in the Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow in 1923."

Then there were banners with shorter and pithier mottoes in Russian: "The Forests—Our Strength and Wealth," "Long Live the Firm Union of Workers and Peasants." The hall was full of pine trees, and shocks of hay and bunches of wheat were scattered about everywhere. There was also a number of exhibits of vegetables and fruit grown on Russian soil.

## FULLY 2000 EXHIBITS MAKE LEMBERG FAIR OUTSTANDING EVENT

LWOW (Lemberg), Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The formal opening of the Eastern Fair took place here today in the presence of members of Parliament, representatives of the Government, town, church, and military, and many thousands of people. The ceremony was held in the exhibition square in Lwow (Lemberg).

The opening address was made by the president of the town, who welcomed the representative guests from home and abroad. Several other addresses were made.

After the speeches came the actual opening of the fair. The exhibition is imposing. About 2000 exhibitors are taking part in it.

## SALVATION ARMY TO BUILD HOSTEL

TORONTO, Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—It is the intention of the Salvation Army to open a hostel for the reception and placing of domestic servants reaching Toronto with conducted parties of immigrants from Great Britain. Brig. J. F. Southall, district officer for Ontario, stated that a large residence had already been purchased for this purpose. The hostel will have accommodation for 50 beds, and it will be enlarged later. Hostels for this purpose are now located in Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and London.

The demand for domestics continues to grow to enormous proportions, said Brigadier Southall. "Five hundred domestics have been placed by the Salvation Army this year. We have places for the new arrivals to go to almost as soon as they reach Toronto."

## HOTEL NOTES

Indications point to a season of carnivals in New England during the coming winter. Jaffrey, N. H., is planning a winter pageant, and other towns are preparing to fall in line.

Last year, St. John, N. B., challenged Lake Placid, N. Y., in a contest of winter sports which drew 20,000 people to the New Brunswick town. There is much talk in Burlington, Vt., of a similar contest this winter. Lake Champlain, when frozen over, offers an opportunity for a variety of ice contests which progressive citizens of Burlington believe will draw many visitors to their city if a winter carnival is established as an annual event.

Burlington is too close to the lake for dependence on snowshoeing, skiing, or tobogganing, but opportunities for enjoying these sports are numerous a little farther back in the Green Mountains.

An outdoor fireplace is a luxury which few hotels can offer. The Bromley House, built about 25 years ago by M. J. Hapgood, at Peru, Vt., has a fireplace on the veranda where the guests can enjoy its warmth on crisp autumn days. Mr. Hapgood maintains that this is the first outdoor fireplace ever built by a hotel and the only one in New England. A picture of Theodore Roosevelt hangs on the chimney above the fireplace.

Hotels containing more than 100 rooms may become railroad agents, and many ticket offices will be abolished, if a bill recently passed by Congress, for the issuance of interchangeable mileage books, is generally adopted.

Under this plan, it will be possible to purchase at any railroad office mileage books that will be good on any road in the United States. Tickets may be purchased and baggage checked direct from hotels to any destination. A clerk specially trained

for such duties would be assigned to this service, and guests would be saved much inconvenience by this method. Hotels would be placed under bonds to render accurate accounting and prompt service.

## GAS CONSUMERS GET LOWER RATES

CHATHAM, Ont., Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The Board of Reference on Natural Gas Affairs, appointed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, met here and heard appeals from municipalities on the rates charged by the gas producing companies for gas supplied for domestic and industrial purposes. The board restored rates enjoyed by the rural municipalities under their original franchises, varying from 15 to 30 cents per 1000 cubic feet.

Solicitors for the gas companies stated that this would reduce the revenue of the producing firms by a large sum, and this would have to be made up in the rates charged urban municipalities. The appeal of urban municipalities against rates charged by the companies has been deferred and there may be an amicable settlement.

## TENT AND AWNING MEET PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12

The National Tent and Awning Association, which ends its convention today, has elected these officers: R. T. Laacke, Milwaukee, Wis., president; Emerson Pease, Providence, R. I., and A. J. Wilcox, Toledo, O., vice-presidents; James E. McGregor, secretary and treasurer.

## LOSS OF SMYRNA FRUIT CROP GIVES CALIFORNIA OPPORTUNITY

Scarcity of Raisins and Sultanas From Near East Can  
Be Met by America

### LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)

The capture of Smyrna by the Turks has a significance for the fruit powers of California that shippers from the Pacific coast will not fail to grasp. The raisin, sultana, dried prune and other allied interests in the west of the United States experienced somewhat of a setback from the recent strike, happening as it did and holding up transportation just when the season's crops were coming to their fruition and approaching the distribution stage. Now with the strike settled and supplies from the eastern Mediterranean growing scarcer, California as well as Australian and South African dried fruit products are in for a boom.

### Turks Capture Crop

The rapid rush of the Turks in the direction of Smyrna could not have been better timed if the Angora Government had expressly desired to spoil the Greeks of the fruits of their season's efforts. Orders and contracts for new crop sultanas had been booked for weeks past, and the first shipments were about to leave for western Europe. The greater part of the crop had been gathered in and was lying in bulk in various places throughout Asia Minor ready to be removed to the port. The Turkish rush caught the Greek merchants unprepared, and the fall of the city has transferred the possession of practically the whole of the main product of the district into Turkish hands. Only a couple of ships managed to get away and altogether less than 50,000 boxes have come to England.

The effect of the Turkish advance was immediate, as soon as it became clear that the Smyrna vilayet was about to be overrun. Quotations for both forward and spot parcels rose with a bound, and as it became ap-

parent that it would be out of the question to expect existing contracts for forward shipments to be fulfilled, business stopped altogether in anything but spot parcels. Twenty-five to thirty shillings per hundredweight was the extent of the advance in new fruit landing, and soon holders refused to sell and contented themselves with sitting tight and waiting for further light on the situation and for assurance that their own requirements would be satisfied for the coming season.

### Raisin Price Increases

The next development (and this is of great interest to Californians, South African, and Australian growers, shippers, dealers, and brokers) was that raisins and sultanas began to advance in price sympathetically for all positions, spot and to arrive, and Spanish figs, Australian currants, and so forth began to excite increased interest at advancing prices.

At the moment of writing the situation has not clarified, the market is excited, but in the opinion of the leading authorities in the business there is a splendid opportunity for other nationalities to supply the needs of the world in dried fruit, which have been increased by the inability of the Greeks to fulfill their obligations.

Whether the Turks will permit the trade to flow in its usual channels remains to be seen, even supposing the gathered crop to be still intact after the reported destruction made by the Greeks in their retreat. Whatever the outcome, deliveries cannot take place in the immediate future, and a disorganization of a couple of months is anticipated in which the rest of the fruit-growing countries have an opportunity to market their goods on advantageous conditions.

## HOTELS

### CHICAGO

## The DRAKE

Upper Michigan Avenue and Lake Shore Drive  
CHICAGO

You will enjoy restful quiet in this spacious, magnificently located hotel. It fronts the shore of Lake Michigan, yet is within easy reach of all of the activities of Chicago's business section.

The same appealing atmosphere and standards of service so characteristic of THE BLACKSTONE for years prevail at THE DRAKE. Either of these world-renowned hotels is admirably suited for students' meetings.

**The Blackstone Chicago**  
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**CANADIAN CARS HELD**  
IN THE UNITED STATES

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 5 (Special  
Correspondence)—According to C. P.  
Riddell, secretary of the Railway As-  
sociation of Canada, there is a very  
serious shortage of box cars on the  
Canadian railway systems. Of the  
147,000 Canadian-owned freight cars,  
19,000 are in the United States at  
present, a situation unprecedented,  
and really more serious than during  
the war, when thousands of Cana-  
dian cars were held back in the  
United States for transportation of  
munitions and war materiel. The  
shortage is largely resultant of the  
coal strike in the United States.

"The shortage of box cars in Canada  
will have a serious effect on the ship-  
ment of newspaper to the United  
States," said Mr. Riddell, "and it is  
also affecting the Canadian lumber  
merchants who have difficulty in ship-  
ping their orders." The situation is  
the more serious owing to the fact that  
most of these cars have come over  
eastern lines, and the western cars are  
needed at this time for the movement  
of grain. Canadian railway officials  
have taken the matter up with the car  
service division of the American Rail-  
way Association.

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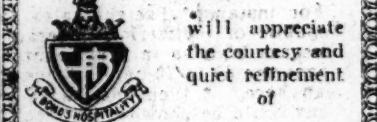
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## EDUCATIONAL

## Graduates of Indian School Live up to Their Training

Ponca City, Okla.  
Special Correspondence

"IF WE can hold them in school long enough for them to graduate, we save them," in fact, we are willing to take the responsibility if they remain clear through school. Our greatest trouble is in getting them to stick until the finish."

This is the declaration of Clyde M. Blair, superintendent of the Chilocco Indian School, a man who has been in Indian educational work for many years and who was formerly on the faculty of Carlisle University. He is emphatic in his denial of the generally accepted version that graduation over, these young men and women return to the blankets and tepees of their respective tribes. It is found that the members of some tribes remain clear through to graduation better than others.

Sixteen young men and women, representing eight different tribes, graduated from Chilocco this year. Each of the graduates is an expert in some line of work. All the young ladies are fully equipped in domestic science lines, and all the boys have done farm work sufficient to start them off successfully as farmers if they decide to accept that calling.

### The Alumni Prove It

It is the further declaration of Superintendent Blair that the annual meetings of the Chilocco alumni prove his statement that if they graduate they make good, and he points to various individuals, members of the alumni, as shining examples. Those who attended this year, 60 all together, represented many walks in life. Some of them graduated a number of years ago, yet they showed no indication whatever that they had returned to the blankets and tepees of their tribes. The women were smartly dressed, the men showed business and professional attainment. As a rule, naturally, the men are working in the various trades, in the lines wherein they received instruction at school. One is a leading farmer in his district, another is a breeder of the auto-mechanical force in a garage in one of the leading cities of the State, while another has his own tailoring establishment. Evidently all bear good reputations and are men and women who are respected in their various localities. These are the things, Mr. Blair declares, that prove his statement to be true.

### No-Money Tribes Stick

It is not always true but the rule is that the members of the no-money Indian tribes stick through school and graduate. It is found difficult to hold in school the boys and girls of the tribes that get considerable money from oil, minerals and other sources. There are too many attractions at home for them, too many automobiles, too much travel offered, too much of the world generally. The representatives of the no-money tribes stick through school more frequently.

Guy Froman, well-known Indian athlete on many a field in Oklahoma and Kansas, is typical of the class of young Indian boys and girls who graduate at Chilocco. During the summer Froman draws a nice monthly salary as a member of the Coffeyville team of the Southwestern Baseball League, a first baseman. His manager is Josh Clarke, the old National leaguer. Froman is a fullblooded Poplar, a no-money tribe of Indians. In order to prolong his studies, he must play professional ball, and he saves his money. He refused to join Coffeyville, this year, until June 1 when his graduation would be completed at Chilocco, and Josh Clarke praised him for sticking.

In going through Chilocco, Froman has starred in his studies as well as in athletics, and he was the valedictorian of his class. The plans that he has outlined for his life are very similar to those around which this year's class play at Chilocco was written.

any substantial unanimity of opinion or even any basis for a satisfactory compromise is apparently as far away as ever. While there is a full recognition of the undoubted benefits which the federation would confer, some of the colleges involved hesitate to take any action which would rob them of their complete individuality and independence.

In urging the merger the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching gave out information and statistics which have hardly had the attention to which they are entitled. In the course of its survey, which was

made, by the way, not gratuitously, but at the request of the Government, the Foundation discovered that "although the people of Nova Scotia are above the average in intelligence, their provincialism and insularity, together with a certain depression due to a steadily decreasing population, have resulted in educational stagnation." Educational policy in Nova Scotia is held to be a political product, chiefly because local school authorities are not directly elected by their municipalities and so are not directly responsible to them. Nor are the colleges absolved from all blame.

"For them," the report says, "students are born out of the air, matriculation and little notice is taken either of the educational conditions through which they have risen or of the processes by which they have been prepared."

In the presentation of this play, which was written by the music instructor at Chilocco, a number of the students presented the tribal dances, really the folk dances of their people. These were included with the idea that they should be preserved by the children of the various tribes. There was no instruction needed from the faculty members, for the young people had witnessed these many times during their childhood and they were given with all the ease and expertness for which the Indians are famous.

Military tactics are used at Chilocco to train the students and teach them discipline. They learn quickly, and when drawn up in military formation both the boys and girls make a fine appearance. It does not take the authorities long to obtain and maintain discipline, which is really a remarkable feature at Chilocco.

The Chilocco reservation comprises 2500 acres of land under cultivation and a goodly portion of this is put in by the students, who thus get an actual demonstration of farm work. This is true also in the handling of the school live stock, which now totals close to 2000 head, including cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Rapidly all animals on the reservation are becoming pure-bred, only the stock still being eliminated.

## The Observatory

IN DECIDING to devote its time, money, and effort to the task of finding a right solution of the State's rural school problem, the University of Colorado does something more than recognize its plain duty to be of the utmost service to the Commonwealth which provides the appropriations that support it. The action betokens also on the part of the University a full appreciation of the fact that it is to its own interest to have the public schools of the State as efficient as possible. The university prepared the pupils in the grades, the easier it is for the university to maintain high standards of scholarship and consequently to enhance its reputation as an institution of higher learning.

Motives aside, the system which Colorado will soon see in operation is an interesting one. The university has added to its faculty a field specialist in rural education, who will be at the call of school boards, county superintendents, teachers and principals. Any and all may have without charge both his assistance and the benefit of his experience. Moreover, to make the project even more practical, he will set up immediately, in a district where the officials desire to carry out a school improvement program, a model rural school. He will plan buildings and grounds and outline the proper methods of administration. The county will, thereafter, serve as the State's demonstration county in order that other communities may see just what can be accomplished when the right arrangements are made. The whole idea is an adaptation of the plan which agricultural colleges have long employed with such success in their various campaigns to show the farmer the value of up-to-date methods of tilling the soil. But in the Colorado experiment, it will be a case of converting not individuals, but entire communities.

The question of rural schools with which so many of the states are earnestly wrestling is not entirely a matter of buildings or plant. When one consolidated school is erected to take the place of a number of old-fashioned inadequate schoolhouses there immediately arises the problem of transporting

pupils who live at a distance. This transportation is now specifically provided for in the school laws of 43 states; in the other five it is permitted under the authority given to school boards to do whatever they think is for the general welfare of their school districts.

Even with modern and adequately equipped buildings many rural school districts are finding it difficult to secure and retain competent teachers, due largely to the fact that most young women prefer positions in the cities where there is a certain social life in which they can participate. Furthermore, it is not always easy for the farmer to find in the country the living accommodations with which she will be satisfied. In some communities this situation is met by building teacherages where board and room is provided for groups of teachers. The State of Washington has a notable record in this respect, there being more than 300 of these homes in operation.

The school survey which New York City now proposes differs from surveys already made in other parts of the country in two important respects; first, because it is under the direction of the city's own school experts and not of outsiders, and second, because there is every prospect, even as far in advance as this, that the recommendations of the various investigators will be at least tentatively adopted. The committees, one each for high schools, junior high schools, the grades and continuation schools, are asked to consider such matters as the recasting of class organization, the course of study and the current methods of promotion. It is further planned to select one school in each district, reorganize it in such manner as the judgment of the investigators dictates and let it serve as a model for teachers and parents to visit and approve or criticize.

There seems to be no appreciable progress in the attempt in the maritime provinces of Canada to crystallize sentiment either for or against the projected amalgamation of the six existing colleges into one great university. Discussion continues and many organizations and individuals have expressed their preferences, but

Representatives of Eleven Tribes in This Group of Chilocco Indian Students



## Dignity in the Making of a School Teacher— Not of a "Schoolma'am"

"The teachers that I always liked best were the ones that cut up with us and had a good time. I don't want to be one of these dignified schoolma'ams."

These were the words of a young woman, beginning her first year of teaching in a small village school, in my years of experience with many different kinds of school teachers I find

til the movement in the schools grows to bigger proportions, it is the Mod that is destined to prove the greatest factor in preserving for the world the language and culture of the Gael.

When English became compulsory in the schools of the Highlands, Gaelic was allowed to slide into the background, and was even to some extent purposely neglected as not being worthy of study. That phase has passed, and there is now a band of Gaelic and English scholars who are endeavoring to restore the language to its rightful place in its native home. The education authorities are helping

toward the achievement of this object by appointing Gaelic-speaking teachers to the schools for the purpose, not merely of acting as interpreters to children who can only speak Gaelic, but of teaching that language as one of the recognized subjects of the curriculum.

It is often asserted that Gaelic, although once the language of the Gaels and Britons of Early Britain, has left no trace in modern English. The best authorities, however, are agreed that such an idiom as "I am speaking," impossible as this is of exact translation into any other European tongue, and the use of auxiliary verb "do" as an intensive, are only two of an abundance of traces of Gaelic still extant. Highlanders show considerable enthusiasm on behalf of the preservation of their language and traditions. They have the great advantage of possessing the Bible in Gaelic, and several periodicals in that tongue are published. In addition there is the rich store of folk-songs and poems which have been handed down from generation to generation, not in writing, but orally, for few of the people have in the past been able to read.

It is in this field, as well as on the musical side, that the Mod is so useful. While the festival fulfills an invaluable function in recueing and perpetuating the fine Gaelic melodies which might otherwise be lost beyond recall, it has also an important literary aspect. Not only is the writing of new poems and dramas in Gaelic encouraged, but ancient compositions are preserved by the device of encouraging the singing of songs in the original Gaelic instead of the English translations. The movement owes much, in this regard, to the work of Dr. William McKay, whose book, "Urquhart and Glen Moriston," forms an outstanding example of the way in which local history should be written.

Should a teacher keep pupils "at their distance"? No. Let her "so live that her every act is fit to become a universal maxim." Truthful, upright and pure, loving good, wholesome amusement and enjoying the companionship of active boys and girls—when these are her qualifications, we want our children to be with her much.

Dignity? By all means, she should possess dignity to the fullest degree. As defined in the dictionary, dignity carries with it the following qualities: elevation of character, worth, excellence, nobleness, also the state of being worthy or honorable. Who then should possess more dignity than the school teacher?

True dignity is unassuming. It is willing to give, to share with others its own worthiness. It imparts excellence and worth to all with which it comes in contact. It is not aloof, but diffuses itself warmly into the atmosphere about it.

The author of the words quoted at the beginning had a very confused idea with regard to leadership and popularity. She supposed that fellowship and good will among her pupils depended upon her boisterous endorsement of all youthful activities. She attempted to carry her own school day escapades into her life with the young folks. She did not perceive that she had now become a leader, that her conduct was used as a criterion and that all sorts of reckless audacity was justified by the statement, "Miss ——— does it."

To that teacher and to all of those like her, I would say, "Keep your pupils at their distance, the greater the distance the better for them. Do not allow your patrons to become acquainted with you. Maintain a stern reticence and avoid close contact with anyone until you have attained dignity until you have acquired that which will make it worth while for your pupils and patrons to know you."

M. T. J.

## The Revival of Gaelic

The movement toward the revival of Gaelic is gathering momentum. In addition to the holding of teachers' vacation classes in the language at Inverness, a conference of inspectors, directors, members of education authorities, and teachers is being arranged by the executive council of An Comunn Gaidhealach, the association which exists to promote the study of Gaelic.

This reliance upon the help of the schools is wise: without the enthusiastic co-operation of teachers and educationalists generally the movement cannot succeed. But An Comunn Gaidhealach depends also upon the support of the public generally, and to this end it organizes in the autumn of every year a Highland musical festival somewhat similar to the Welsh Eisteddfod. Un-

## Public Control and the Freedom of Secondary Schools in England

A few weeks ago the British Board of Education took certain action which precipitated, though it did not cause, the opening of a discussion on the question of how far the modern tendency to make secondary education wholly or partially dependent on grants from the central and local authorities is affecting their freedom. The particular incident which was the occasion of the discussion consisted in the withdrawal by the Government of the direct grant from the national exchequer of £7 per pupil to certain "aided" secondary schools, which had hitherto remained outside the control of the local authorities, leaving to these schools no option but that of going to the local authorities for support upon terms inimical in some degree to their independence. As things were before this edict of the Board of Education, local control of secondary education was confined to the "maintained" schools.

The importance of the issue can be gauged from the fact that well-known educationists, such as Mr. A. C. Headlam (of Christ Church, Oxford), the bishops of Oxford, St. Edmundsbury, and Norwich, and Manchester, together with Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, have taken part in the discussion. Moreover, although the original point in question was the threatened limitation of the freedom of independent schools consequent upon their impending reliance upon the local education authorities it was not long before the question of the independence of secondary schools generally, irrespective of whether they are "maintained" or merely "aided," came under review.

### Liberty in Accord with Individuality

The importance of liberty in this branch of education is recognized by all parties to the discussion. Mr. Fisher himself put the case for freedom in terms which the opponents of his policy found admirably suited to their arguments. "The individuality of a school," he said, "depends chiefly upon the character, energies, and abilities of the teaching staff, and more particularly upon the personality of its academic head." This is a fundamental truth held by educationists of all shades of opinion.

Those who oppose the policy of the board, however, affirm that the character and personality of the staff cannot have free scope under local control, and that the academic head is no longer a free personality, but is merely an agent of the local authority, the school having ceased to be autonomous. Others go further and point out that the independent schools also, in so far as they receive grants from the Government, are in much the same case. Both classes of school have to struggle against the centralization and mechanical uniformity which edu-

cation authorities, consciously or unconsciously, tend to promote.

The root of the trouble lies undoubtedly in the change which has taken place in modern times in the financial basis and in the governance of secondary education. According to the older custom which prevailed for centuries a school was an independent corporation, holding its own land and property, controlled under its statutes by a governing body, which managed its finances, appointed its academic head, and generally cared for its welfare. Such a school was autonomous; it created its own traditions, and influenced often as much by its corporate life as by instruction. The founders of schools gave them their statutes, and left them at liberty to work on their own lines. Thus were instituted free corporations which have exercised great and beneficent influence in the building up of British educational traditions.

### Freedom and Security of Traditions

Today, things are different. As Mr. Fisher points out, education has become much too big a thing to be shouldered by the "pious founder" or those who follow in his footsteps. Thus has arisen the dilemma—whether to have a system of secondary schools under public control and with ample resources, or individually autonomous schools with insufficient resources. Mr. Fisher prefers the former alternative, and attaches greater importance to adequate financial support than to individual independence. The objection which is being raised to this solution, however, is not that local education authorities are less wise than foundation governing bodies, but that the general tendency to bring a number of schools under one administrative body with one set of administrative officials is bound to be toward uniformity.

In the search for a solution satisfactory to all points of view the words of the "Byrnes" Commission report, though written in 1905, are timely in 1922. "Freedom, variety, and elasticity are and have been the merits which go far to redeem the defects in English education, and they must at all hazards be preserved." A substantial body of opinion exists in favor of the view that their preservation is not inconsistent with state aid. While grants of public money involve a measure of public control, such control need not imply endless interference with the government and curriculum of a school. There is nothing inherently incompatible between state endowment and the existence of a governing body which maintains the traditions of the school and champions its independence and individuality. According to this view the public authorities should be the "pious founders" who give both support and autonomy.

## Negro Teacher Standards Raised by Summer Schools

Owing to the recent development of summer schools for Negro teachers throughout the south of the United States, most of the colored teachers have had at least a few weeks' training. Nearly every state in the south has installed a system of summer schools for Negro teachers which operate from five to twelve weeks.

In some of the states the system has already been so widely developed that nearly every colored teacher in the state attends one of the summer schools. In several states the renewal of the certificates for teaching is made dependent upon attendance at one of these schools for the bulk of the colored teachers. In most of the states an increase in the grade of certificate and consequently in the salary makes an incentive for the teachers to attend them.

In the past these teachers in the public schools for colored people have been most miserably prepared. In most cases they are the products of the same public schools in which they have had a few short terms of school, perhaps three or four months in length, in a one-room tumble-down shack with a teacher who had hardly a grasp of the fundamentals of education and who had to take care of a motley crew of children of various ages and degrees of learning.

Coming from such schools with such training these teachers have tried to go into those same schools and face the same problems as their predecessors. How anyone could expect any improvement in coming generations with teachers trained like these and dealing single-handed with pupils ranging from 6 to 18 and with short terms of three, four or five months, and in dilapidated cabins with no equipment, is beyond belief.

In Louisiana, 68 of these summer schools of eight weeks in length were held this year. Nearly all the colored teachers and those that were going to take examinations for teachers' certificates attended these schools.

In going through all the examination papers from one parish at the close of the eight weeks' course the following answers to the question, "What separates Africa from Asia?" were found: Twenty-two said Bering Straits, six answered Gibraltar, two the Mediterranean, one the United States, eight answered the Suez Canal, Red Sea, or Isthmus of Suez, while three displayed their wisdom in giving no answers at all.

When it is considered that 40 per cent of the applicants are granted teachers' certificates and that they are the ones that are to raise the colored youth of the south for citizenship, it is easily seen how serious the situation is at the educational side in the south. It is no wonder that colored youths, 15, 16 and 17 years of age,

who have spent two or three terms in school, have never heard of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln or the Civil War.

The extent of the summer schools for colored teachers throughout the south is quite surprising to one who approaches the educational situation for the first time. Apparently there is not a Negro school that claims any place in the educational life of the south that does not have a summer school of several weeks in length for Negro teachers, whether the institutions are public or private. Those maintained by missionary bodies and by private funds have summer schools as crowded as the agricultural and industrial colleges and the few normal schools.

A spirit of earnestness and a tenseness that comes from those striving to make the best of their opportunities pervades all these schools, while a spirit of service and congeniality is everywhere in evidence. General courses in history, English, geography and mathematics are commonly offered. In most cases some simple courses in pedagogy and teachers' methods are also given. Usually courses in industrial and agricultural work and domestic science are also given.

In some states nearly every colored school teacher in the state attended one of the summer schools this past season. In North Carolina, which is now leading the south in Negro education, 3850 out of the 4000 colored teachers were enrolled. In Mississippi, 23 summer schools were conducted for 3000 colored teachers. All of the summer schools for Negro teachers throughout the south are conducted so that practically every teacher can afford to attend them regardless of meager salaries. The common charge for tuition and board and room is \$25 for a six weeks' period. Usually there are enough schools held at different places over the State so that the teachers have to pay very little for traveling expenses.

The greatest boost in consolidating and strengthening the summer school work has come from the General Education Board. Through this board, the teachers concerned in the work of the Jeanes and Slater funds, in supervising the industrial and extension education, are sent to summer schools held at Hampton and Tuskegee institutes, which are the strongest summer schools for the Negroes. Here these teachers receive a more thorough training than they would be able to get at any of the other schools and go back better prepared to improve the agricultural, industrial and home life of the south by the work in the schools and in the community. Several hundred of these teachers are chosen by the state superintendents of education and the General Education Board pays their traveling expenses to Hampton or Tuskegee.

Gradually the colored people of the south are beginning to realize that the teachers hold knowledge that is not only free of harmful doctrine but absolutely essential to their progress and they are looking to them more and more for advice and leadership.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Sub-Hero in Fact and Fiction

EDWARD FITZGERALD often said that he wished he had more lives of obscure persons—one wants to know what other people are thinking and feeling. From a college window Mr. Benson observed that we might have a fascinating volume if the put down sincerely what he thought about living, about work and love, religion and emotion. In that case we might have many volumes, for the world is made up of millions of obscure people, whose daily deeds of sacrifice and heroism are quite as eligible to print as some of the things set forth by the so-called wise ones. The world would stop in its progress if it were not for these ordinary persons who keep the wheels in motion and make possible the big things that are heralded afar.

So in the realm of fiction, without the minor character, or sub-hero, there would be no trouble-maker to rattle up the plot, no one to draw the curtain and put out the lights. The minor characters are often more lovable than the hero. In books, as in human life, the minor character predominates. There are more commoners than kings. But it takes the minor part to bring out the harmony. Dickens had a way of tagging his lesser characters so they would be remembered. Who forgets Mr. F's aunt, with her habit of shouting out of a clear sky that you can't make head and brains out of a brass door-knob? Posing as a background for Becky Sharp was Amelia Sedley's girl, the parently a loving, trusting girl of no particular characteristics of her own. Tito Melema's weakness of character would have been less marked except for the contrast with Baldassarre and pretty little Tessa. Without all three of them, perhaps the virtues of Romola would have shone out less resplendent.

The minor character thus serves the purpose of the chorus in the old Greek plays, linking the plot together. Would we remember Elizabeth Bennett as Jane Austen's finest character without the background of Jane and Lydia? Mr. Collins, that genius in the way of courtship and egotism, will probably graduate from the minor list, now that Mr. Waddington of Wyck has come upon the scene to stand with him as one of the two greatest fools in fiction. Take Shakespeare's sub-heroes. Without his brave Horatio, Hamlet would be incomplete. The naïveté of Nerissa sets off the intellectual superiority of Portia. Antonio certainly acts as manager for Bassanio, Celio is the complement to Rosalind's charms, and the Fool keeps King Lear from breaking our hearts.

In real life, the sub-hero is often the power behind the throne. He does all the unpleasant things so that another may have the laurels and the talents and realize his ideals. Not

being supposed to have any ideals of his own, he goes on forever annihilating himself that the other may succeed. He conceals his own wishes, and lives "by reflection of some other things." He becomes, as in music, less by half a tone than his major friend and loses himself in the minor scale of human action.

Efficiency herself often plays the minor part. Certain of her executive ability, she performs the work, while one more brilliant reaps the harvest of public approval.

## Rebekah at the Well in Italy

EXCEPT in the modernized parts of the larger cities of Italy, the well, or public fountain, is still a center of social life, and the amount of time daily spent by the women of the peninsula in the task of merely drawing and fetching water must be enormous.

Even in a city of the size of Pisa one may at all hours see the women by the dozen waiting around the fountain in the center of some piazza to fill their water pots or flasks, which must then be carried up the hundred or more steps to their dwellings in the old high houses. It is the same in Siena, in Perugia, in Venice; and the importance of such fountains and wells in the life of the medieval cities may be gauged by the noble designs upon which they were constructed, the rich sculptures with which they were often adorned.

Everyone who has visited Rome has been struck by the abundance of water gushing from the many fine fountains of the city, and the impression is equally salient in the small towns and country villages, where the women and children pass to and fro all day to the nearest water supply, and in the cultivated fields, where well-heads are to be found set at but short distances one from another, affording the peasant the sole resources for the irrigation of his crops in the long droughts. Especially, perhaps, is one struck by the picturesque survival of the old customs in the small hill-cities, where the ancient well is generally a prominent feature of the central square, as at San Gimignano, whose immense well, sunk and built in 1273, still supplies the little city as it has done through all the centuries of its troubled existence. The coping of the stone wellhead is deeply furrowed from the rubbing of the ropes through those hundreds of years, and the old copper pails still go splashing down into the cool, dark water while their owners stand upon the steps around and sing or gossip or dispute as did their ancestors in that very place for more than six hundred years.

And, along with this survival of the public well and fountain, have survived the fine old water vessels, unchanged in shape through the centuries, and often handed down from generation to generation. Here and there the modern galvanized bucket may obtrude its plebeian form, but with few exceptions the noble old copper pots or the great earthenware vessels, glazed within, are used. Such vessels usually preserve their traditional form according to the locality, and are often objects of great beauty in themselves. All over Tuscany the copper "brocca" is in use, a finely shaped vessel of hammered copper, with rounded body, straight neckpiece and arched handle, the women usually carrying one in either hand. In other districts the water is carried on the head in great pots of copper or earthenware, the mountain women, especially, walking with great dignity as they balance the heavy weight with the ease that comes of lifelong practice and, indeed, this aspect of daily life which centers around the wells and fountains remains almost unchanged by the lapse of time, and to follow up the subject, and form a collection of photos of wells and fountains, and the characteristic water vessels of all the different regions, would yield an amazing harvest of beauty as lavished by men upon the mediums by which they drew water out of the ground to apply to their daily needs and to minister, by it, to the thirsty earth.

## The Bulgarian Village in Poetry

What place does the village occupy in Bulgaria's poetry? Because it has remained so isolated, so shut off amid harsh surroundings, the village has attracted the poet soul only by its solitude, by the blue sky that sweeps above it by the fresh open spaces that surround it and are alive in summer with the shrill songs of the women in the harvest fields.

Ivan Vazov is sympathetic toward the village. It is with evident joy that he touches on it in his poems, describing its delights and its charm, and giving voice to his admiration of the never-ceasing productive work of those who dwell in it. His poems, "Fields," "Work," "Read, Shepherd," "To Nature," and others, are characteristic in this respect. Vazov has given us marvelous pictures of nature and of the customs of the Bulgarian village. In some of his poems, "In the Presence of the Workman," "The Sower," "Let Us Work," and some others, the poet has done honor to this figure, so browned and withered by the sun; and has blessed his horny hands. But these are only scattered examples that complete the feeling and the general tone of the village songs.

Indissolubly linked with the life of the village is Tzanko Bakaloff-Tzervkovsky. Born a peasant, Tzervkovsky remains a peasant still in his poems. The culture of the city has left his peasant nature and his inherent talent unaffected. His poetry, simple and without artifice, bears the imprint of no literary school, for in Tzervkovsky's eyes one school alone exists—the school of life.

Whereas Vazov gives us nothing but the external beauties of the village, Tzervkovsky depicts for us its inner life. He portrays the scenes in which the peasant soul discloses itself, and



Woman Drawing Water at Well in the Piazza at Montepulciano

he contrives to touch us profoundly by the sight of some joy or some grief in peasant life. His thoughtful, silent glance does not fall merely upon the startling indifferent immensity of the fields, but it pierces also into the houses, and beneath the smoky, tumble-down roof of the poor peasant.

This poet, wherever he may find himself, never ceases to live with the thought of his village, of its vast fields and fresh valleys, where the shepherd leads his white flocks and with his flute accompanies, sometimes the song of a gay and solitary stream, sometimes the songs of the birds. . . . An important part of Tzervkovsky's poetry is its social element. This is the leitmotif of all his work. The poet never ceases to awaken social feeling in the heart of the Bulgarian peasant. Even though occupied with his fields he follows social problems and solves them in his own fashion, keeping in mind always the interests and the good of his village.

Another poet in whose work the village plays a great part—almost the only part, in fact—is Nikola Vassilvitch Rakitine. So far his work is represented by some collections of verse, among which one cycle, "The Native Village," is characteristic for our purposes. Nikola Rakitine is perhaps, after Tzanko Tzervkovsky, the only one of our poets who remains wholly original, without undergoing the influence of any literary modernism. In his short poems the whole soul of the Bulgarian village is alive, and yet Rakitine seems to us more a painter of the village than its poet. He is a naïve artist but a sincere one, who renders the landscapes of life and rustic nature, full of plastic and picturesque sentiment, and in his pictures one feels involuntarily a charm and an individual transparency of color.

The village lives in silence, in a resigned reverie, in the calm of the fields that bears with it a charming expansive realm of feeling. The seasons color it with their varying nuances, but it retains its fundamental character. The native village serves the poet as an unfailing spring of inspiration and of poetic musing. The summer's evening draws his regard with its gently fading light, with its setting sun that colors the flowery carpet of the fields, with the merry bells of the herds coming back from pasture. In the winter the village is as beautiful as ever, with its white expanses and solemn silence, which spreads invisible wings above the smoking chimneys.

Rakitine does not remain indifferent to the life of the village. The stubborn industry of the peasant delights him, and in some fine songs he expresses that admiration, celebrating the fruits of labor. Among his best poems I shall mention only "The Storm," "Within," "The Plain," "The Return," four faultless poems in which one feels best of all the pulse of rustic life, and in which the great, country-loving soul of a sincere poet of the village finds true expression. In his last collection of verse, "Threads of Gold," Rakitine remains faithful to his own nature, for in this book once more he shows himself the same enthusiastic singer of country landscapes and the joy that breathes out from them.—N. Douthett. Translated from the French by The Living Age.

## Freiheit

Translation of the Christian Science article appearing in English on this page

DAS Wort „Freiheit“ ist wohl für jedermann der Inbegriff eines Zustandes, dessen Verwirklichung der einzelne wie die Menschheit als Ganzes sehnlichst erwünscht. Seit dem Beginn der Weltgeschichte haben die Menschen für die Freiheit gekämpft und sind dafür gestorben. Der Trieb, sich gegen Unterdrückung jeder Art aufzulehnen und sich ihr zu widersetzen, ist tief eingewurzelt im menschlichen Bewusstsein.

In der heutigen Zeit, wo man so viel liest und hört über die Freiheit des Menschen, alkoholische Getränke zu trinken, wenn er es wünscht, ist es wohl am Platze, die wahre Bedeutung von Freiheit ein wenig näher zu untersuchen. Paulus schreibt im Römerbrief: „Denn auch die Kreatur frei werden wird von dem Dienst des vergänglichem Wesens zu der herrlichen Freiheit der Kinder Gottes.“ Dieser Vers zeigt deutlich, dass das, was die Menschen als die Freiheit, gewisse Dinge zu tun, bezeichnen, in Wirklichkeit blosser „Dienst des vergänglichem Wesens“ sein kann und somit eine gänzliche Verdrehung des Begriffs „Freiheit“ ist. Ist nicht ein Mensch, der im Banne der Fleischlichkeit steht, ebenso stark gefesselt, wie es ein Sklave je sein kann? Wie viele Menschen haben alkoholische Getränke anfangs mit Mass genossen, sind aber zuletzt zu ihrer Beschämung da angelangt, wo sie nicht mehr wissen, was Mässigkeit ist? Jede schlechte Gewohnheit, in welchem Masse man ihr auch frönen mag, ist nichts anderes als ein freiwilliges Sich-unterwerfen unter das, was einen schliesslich in Fesseln schlagen muss.

In der Bibel lesen wir, dass wir zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen sind, und Paulus sagt, wir seien „Gottes Erben und Miterben Christi.“ Die einzige Freiheit, die es gibt, liegt in dem Verständnis dieses Satzes. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“, zeigt Mrs. Eddy der Menschheit, wie man sich über die materiellen Sinne erheben kann, wie man sein Erbrecht als das Kind Gottes und die vollkommene, freudige Freiheit beanspruchen kann, die mit der Überwindung alles Gott-unähnlichen in unser Leben eintritt. Sie schreibt auf Seite 226 dieses Buches: „Die Lahmen, die Tauben, die Stummen, die Blinden, die Kranken, die Sinnlichen und die Sünder, sie alle wollte ich aus der Sklaverei ihrer eignen Annahmen und aus den Erziehungssystemen der Pharaonen erretten, die heute wie vor alters die Kinder Israel im Frondienst halten. Ich sah vor mir den furchtbaren Kampf, das Rote Meer und die Wüste; aber durch den Glauben an Gott drang ich vorwärts und vertraute

auf die Wahrheit, die starke Befreiung, dass sie mich in das Land der Christlichen Wissenschaft führe, wo die Fesseln fallen und die Rechte des Menschen völlig erkannt und anerkannt werden.“

Das Land ist am freiesten, dessen Gesetze die der Menschheit innewohnenden bösen Neigungen am besten in Schach halten; doch das wahre Werk der Befreiung muss beim einzelnen beginnen. Wenn wir die Sache der Freiheit und des Fortschritts fördern möchten, so müssen wir unser eigenes Leben betrachten und prüfen, inwiefern wir durch unser Denken in Gefangenschaft gehalten werden, ob durch die Fesseln der Krankheit, der Sünde, der Armut oder einer anderen Disharmonie. Haben wir einmal das Verständnis von der Bedeutung der „herrlichen Freiheit der Kinder Gottes“ erlangt, dann werden wir uns weigern, irgend etwas zu unterstützen oder gutzuheissen, das diese wahre Freiheit nicht zum Ausdruck bringt. Darum werden wir uns freie Bürger auch imstande sein, uns zu erheben und jene bösen Einfüsterungen zu verjagen, die im Namen der Freiheit kommen und einerseits behaupten, ein Mensch habe das Recht, ein Trunkenbold zu sein, wenn er es wünsche, selbst wenn er den ihm Nahestehenden dadurch Kummer und Sorge bereitet, oder andererseits verlangen, er müsse in Krankheitsfällen gezwungen werden, ärztliche Hilfe in Anspruch zu nehmen, auch wenn er sie nicht wünscht, weil er es vorzieht, seine Heilung durch geistige Mittel herbeizuführen.

Durch die ganze Geschichte der Menschheit hindurch hat das Fleisch wider den Geist gekämpft; aber der tiefeingewurzelte Trieb nach Freiheit, nach der „herrlichen Freiheit der Kinder Gottes“, hat in dem Streben nach seinem Ziele alle Zeitalter hindurch immer wieder dagegen angeknüpft und versucht, die Fesseln der Materialität abzuschütteln. Die göttliche Macht ist die einzige Macht, und die Gesetze Gottes oder die Gesetze des Guten allein können der Menschheit Freiheit und Freude bringen und es dem Menschen ermöglichen, Gutes zu tun anstatt Böses. In der Bibel lesen wir, dass „wer aber durchsah in das vollkommene Gesetz der Freiheit und darin beharrt, . . . der wird selig sein in seiner Tat.“ Laßt uns auf der Hut sein vor den Argumenten, die uns einen gefälschten Begriff von Freiheit aufdrängen und uns der „herrlichen Freiheit“ berauben möchten, die uns als Kindern Gottes zu steht. Gott gab dem Menschen Herrschaft; und gewiss wird sich niemand anmassen, diese gottverliehene Herrschaft anders aufzufassen, als dass sie Herrschaft über das Böse bedeutet, und nicht Freiheit, ihm zu fröhnen.

## Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO EVERYONE the word "liberty" probably sums up one of the conditions most desired by mankind as a whole, as well as individually. From the beginning of history men have fought and died for liberty. Implanted deep in the human consciousness there is an instinct to rise up against and to resist oppression in any form.

At the present time, when we read and hear a good deal about one's freedom to drink intoxicating beverages if one so desires, it behooves us to consider a little more closely what liberty in its true sense means. In Romans, Paul writes, "The creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God." In this verse it is clearly shown that what men may assert is freedom to do certain things may really be but the bondage of corruption, and is complete distortion of the word "liberty." Is not one who is under the domination of carnality as hopelessly bound as any slave ever could be? How many people have, to begin with, taken a moderate amount of intoxicating drink; and finally have come to the day when, to their shame, they have gone beyond the bounds of moderation? Is not any bad habit, indulged in to any extent, but a voluntary submitting to what in the end is bound to hold one in bondage?

The Bible tells us we are created in the image and likeness of God; and Paul refers to us as being "heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ"; and the only liberty lies in the understanding of what this means. Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has shown mankind in its pages how to rise above the material senses and claim their heritage as children of God, and the perfect, joyous freedom which comes with conquering all that is ungodlike in our lives. On page 226 of this book she says: "The lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, the sensual, the sinner, I wished to save from the slavery of their own beliefs and from the educational systems of the Pharaohs, who to-day, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage. I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through

faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fathers fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged."

That land is most free where the laws hold most firmly in check the evil propensities of mankind; but the true work of freeing must begin with the individual. If we want to help on the cause of liberty and progress, we have to look into our own lives and see what in our thinking may be holding us in bondage, whether it be the fetters of sickness, sin, poverty, or any other form of discord. As we come into the understanding of what "the glorious liberty of the children of God" means, we shall refuse to stand for or sanction anything that does not express this true freedom. Then we shall be enabled, as free citizens, to rise and overthrow those evil suggestions coming in the name of liberty, which say that one has a right to be a drunkard if he wants to, and thus be a source of sorrow to those around him; or that one, when he is sick, shall be compelled to have medical aid, even though he does not wish it, preferring to seek spiritual means of accomplishing his healing.

Throughout the history of mankind the flesh has lusted against the Spirit; but slowly through the ages that inherent instinct for freedom, "the glorious liberty of the children of God," has been struggling and reaching towards its goal, and striving to shake off the fetters of materiality. Divine power is the only power; and God's laws, or the laws of good, can alone bring freedom and joy to mankind, and enable man to do good and not evil. The Bible tells us that "whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, . . . this man shall be blessed in his deed." Let us guard our thought against those arguments which would give us a counterfeit sense of liberty, and take from us our "glorious liberty" as the sons of God. God gave man dominion; and surely no one could presume to interpret that God-given dominion in any other way than to mean dominion over evil, and not freedom to indulge in it. We shall do well to realize that at no point can evil become other than evil, just because there is only a slight indulgence in it. Whatever has evil in it can never be changed by the will of man into something harmless.

Wir tun gut, uns der Tatsache bewusst zu bleiben, dass das Böse niemals anders als böse sein kann, auch wenn man ihm nur in geringem Grade frönt. Was Böses in sich trägt, kann durch den menschlichen Willen nicht in etwas Harmloses verwandelt werden.

## Amends to Nature

I have loved colours, and not flowers; Their motion, not the swallow's wings; And wasted more than half my hours Without the comradeship of things.

How is it, now, that I can see, With love and wonder and delight, The children of the hedge and tree, The little lords of day and night?

How is it that I see the roads, No longer with usurping eyes, A twilight meeting-place for toads, A mid-day mart for butterflies?

—Arthur Symonds.

## South African Birds

There are many warblers, and amongst the singers is the Cape thrush, the water-falcon, the Bonte canary, and the sweet-voiced Selsje. The English thrush and blackbird have been introduced and are beginning to make their voices heard, which startlings have taken almost too kindly to the country. For sheer beauty it would be difficult to beat the glorious little sugar birds or sun birds, as they hover over the flowers in search of food. Of these, Nectarinia famosa is usually found in the neighborhood of the Proteas, extracting the nectar from the blossoms by its long brush-tipped tongue. Its plumage is a shining malachite green, the wings and tail being black. Another species has the head and shoulders glittering green and a violet breast, but the jewel among the sun birds is Cinnarus chalybeus with the head, back, and breast of metallic green, while round its neck is a narrow collar of blue and a wider one of red. In the Transvaal flocks of the crimson-breasted fiscal (Lanius atrococcineus) are often seen; here too are found the pure white tick birds that hover over the cattle like the guardian angels which in truth they are.—Dorothea Fairbridge, in "Historic Homes of South Africa."

## The True Difference

The poet and the historian differ not by writing in verse or prose. The work of Herodotus might be put into verse, and it would still be a species of history, with meter no less than without it. The true difference is that one relates what has happened, the other what may happen. Poetry, therefore, is a more philosophical and a higher thing than history; for poetry tends to express the universal, history the particular. By the universal I mean how a person of a certain type will on occasion speak or act, according to the law of probability or necessity; and it is this universality at which poetry aims in the names she attaches to the personages. The particular is—for example—what Alcibiades did or suffered.—Aristotle.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1922

## EDITORIALS

IF THAT protean personage, the Man in the Street, were asked today to name the members of the United

### Four Well-Known Senators

States Senate now standing as candidates for re-election, the chances are that he would stop, after having enumerated Hiram Johnson, "Jim" Reed, Robert M. La Follette, and Henry Cabot Lodge. Perhaps if blessed with something of a retentive memory he might recall that an ex-Senator named Beveridge is a candidate in Indiana, and, if not entirely free from an unchastened longing for the wine-cup, he might cite the candidacy of Governor Edwards of New Jersey. These six men, for one reason or another, have unquestionably impressed themselves upon the consciousness of the Nation. The first four are today members of the Senate, and although there are more than twenty other members who are likewise candidates for re-election, it is probable that these four alone are known to practically every citizen of the United States taking an intelligent interest in politics. But it is improbable that the names of their opponents are generally known outside the states in which they are candidates.

Now it is interesting to consider somewhat the reasons for the success of these Senators in securing renomination at the hands of their parties, after in most instances a vigorous fight. It seems further worth while to inquire what are the qualities possessed by them that have made their names recognizable where so many others are obscured by lack of any public interest.

In the first place, it is observable that all four are opponents of the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations. They are in the main men who have assumed an irreconcilable, and even violent opposition to the participation by the United States in any effort to restore Europe to normal conditions. They have not secured their renomination by concealing in any way their positions, nor by evading in the slightest degree the issue thus presented. In the case of Senator Reed, the only Democrat in the group, the campaign for the nomination was prosecuted mainly on the distinct issue of fixed and implacable hostility to the League of Nations and to Woodrow Wilson, its foremost proponent.

The question naturally arises whether the success of these men in securing their nominations is indicative of a general public sentiment in sympathy with their position on this international question, and whether their elections would put beyond controversy the theory that the voters were in complete sympathy with them.

Curiously all four of these candidates are equally at one in opposition to another great issue before the American people, an issue which we believe to be equally with international co-operation a moral issue, namely, the maintenance and enforcement of prohibition. In some instances, notably in Massachusetts, the party platform upon which the candidate is standing declares for the enforcement of the Volstead Act, while the candidate's own record aligns his personal sympathies distinctly on the other side. In the cases of Senator Reed and Senator La Follette there is not even the slightest reason for question as to the hostility of both to prohibition and all its works.

And so the second question arises as to whether the measure of success already attained by these statesmen and their possible election will mean the definite alignment of their states in antagonism to the prohibition law.

The Monitor is inclined to answer both of these questions in the negative. So many local issues, confusing the great national issues, entered into the contests in which these senators were victorious that it cannot be said that either the question of prohibition or the question of participation in foreign affairs was dominant, or even largely influential, in effecting the result.

In Massachusetts we should be inclined to ascribe Senator Lodge's success to his long public service, and to the lack of an early and organized start by those who would have effected his overthrow on the League issue. As it was, the vote of 68,000 cast in the Republican primaries in that State for Mr. Walker is an exceedingly impressive expression of discontent with the attitude of the sitting Senator on both the international and the prohibition questions. Mr. Walker's position on both was unequivocal.

In the case of Reed, "Jim" Reed, as his friends in his own State like to call him, the expressed antagonism for former President Wilson had the effect of rallying to him not merely the large number of Missourians antagonistic to the retired President, but also many old-fashioned Democrats who disapproved of interference of this sort in their own home affairs. Moreover, Reed, with his innumerable faults, is a hard fighter, and Missourians look on him somewhat as a fine sporting proposition. If elected, it will be more a personal tribute to the battling character of the man than an approval of his policies which progressive Missourians are inclined to think are wrong in more instances than they are right.

Away from California observers are inclined to look upon Hiram Johnson mainly as the very archetype of antagonism to the League of Nations, but in California a multitude of other issues affected the voters, who finally, by a narrow margin, gave him his renomination. Believed to be an opponent of the full enforcement of the Volstead law, he was saved from the full consequences of that position by the weakness of his adversary in not seizing the opportunity to proclaim himself an out-and-out dry. While it is to be anticipated that Johnson will be no less an irreconcilable should he be returned to the Senate, it would be a misreading of political facts to say that his re-election is indicative of the position of California on the issue of the League.

No one who knows Wisconsin and the nature of its politics for the last quarter of a century will hesitate to give to La Follette all credit for his victory on personal

grounds purely. The leader whose followers like to call him "Battling Bob" has so long carried his State on any issue that he chose to make his own, issues it may be said which, as a rule, bespeak a progressive democracy, that it is as a personal triumph rather than a verdict upon any national policy which he may have advocated that his nomination must be regarded.

It is well, in view of the great notoriety enjoyed by this particular group of statesmen, that there should be intelligent consideration and calm discussion of the significance of the positions they now hold in their own communities. That their victories, in the main, proceed from other than personal and local conditions is in the highest degree improbable. It is one of the unfortunate features of American politics that the election of so influential a factor in its national Government as a United States Senator cannot be based upon a clear and definite contest over the chief political issues with which he shall have to deal.

The constant discussion of the debts which some of the European countries owe since the war to the United States makes opportune a brief reference to what the new continent owes to the old. Though, to be sure, the debts are in many respects incommensurable, too much emphasis on the one tends to obscure the other. Since no war debts weigh on the Netherlands, where he was born, Edward W. Bok, former editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, has felt all the more free to make, in the October issue of *The Atlantic Monthly* a brief summary of what this little country alone has contributed to civilization in general and to the United States of North America in particular. Though, perhaps, not so intended, it is an article to stimulate a little more gratitude in the New World, written by a man who has benefited by the traditions of the Old, as well as by the greater material opportunities of the new continent.

The list of contributions to civilization attributed to the Dutch contains such "American" institutions as religious liberty, free public schools for both sexes, freedom of the press, and the secret ballot, and the "American" forms of government represented by the Senate, and local self-government for towns, counties and states, not to mention important ideas for such "American" documents as the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution. These are only a few of the things enumerated by Mr. Bok, and those Americans must be well informed indeed who do not have to exclaim with the title of the article, "Well, I didn't know that."

There is one item on the list which Mr. Bok has perhaps been too modest to mention, namely the human element, the men of force, character, and initiative whom the Netherlands have sent across the sea during the past centuries and who have contributed to making life in the United States what it is. This roster might well begin with Mr. Bok himself, who has told his own story in "The Americanization of Edward Bok," which a humorist has renamed, "The Bokanization of America." The complete list of leaders in America of Dutch origin would be long, indeed, running from William Penn, whose mother came from the Low Countries, to the present occupant of the White House, who has some of the same blood in his veins. Besides, there are few Americans who are not willing to be thankful at least for Theodore Roosevelt.

What is true of the Netherlands is true to a greater or smaller degree of every country in Europe. There is not one of them that could not mention an impressive number of contributions which have helped to build up and safeguard the new Republic or to make life in it richer. Take the matter of music. Look over the average program. How many "American" names do you see, either among the composers or first-class performers? A few years ago a Boston editor published a paragraph of "foreign"-sounding names, adding: "No, gentle reader, this is not the immigrant list of yesterday but the winners of this year's 'Detur' prizes at Harvard." It is not only the brain workers contributed by Europe that count. Every able-bodied immigrant, reared on the old continent, and then released at the peak of his productive power, represents an economic value which his native land has lost and his adopted country gained. Without continued inflow from Europe, the children of the original settlers on the Atlantic seaboard, who are too often given credit for whatever has been built up in America, could not have conquered the west for centuries, if ever. Without this constantly renewed supply of white labor, slavery would most likely have remained in the north as well as in the south.

Then there is the downright financial support, the investments of savings which the Europeans have made in the United States during the past hundred years or more, and without which such undertakings as the transcontinental railroads could never have been completed. To be sure, in making these contributions, whether in experience and ideas, money investments, or what not, the Old World has been, perhaps, but little influenced by conscious magnanimity, but gratitude, like cash payments, should be based on value received.

It should not be forgotten that the commission appointed by President Harding to investigate the coal mining industry in the United States is, in fact, an advisory commission and not an arbitral body, or one invested with the authority to pass laws or compel the acceptance of its findings. In the final analysis it will remain to the people, quite properly, to initiate and enact such legislation as the circumstances may warrant. But it is true, unquestionably, that a necessary preliminary to any comprehensive and effective legislation which contemplates a continuance of private operation of the coal mines and the

### America's Debt to Europe

### Who Shall Go to College?

distribution of the products thereof, is a survey, thorough and impartial, such as the forthcoming inquiry promises to be. There has been a lamentable lack of actual knowledge, as far as the public is concerned, touching conditions in the coal-mining industry. Congress, reflecting this same indecision and uncertainty, has, perhaps wisely, refrained from possibly irretrievable arbitrary action in an endeavor to remedy evils which were known to exist, but whose cause it has been difficult to trace with absolute certainty.

There have been efforts, usually abortive, to conduct similar inquiries and investigations through the established mediums of the Government. How seriously the country has suffered because of the failure to correct known unfair conditions in the industry is now apparent as one reads the estimates of the cost, to all concerned, of the recent strike, a disaster which it may well be believed could have been averted by an earlier disclosure of all the conditions surrounding the production and distribution of coal. Thus it is encouraging and reassuring that a commission made up of representative men has been authorized to inquire thoroughly into the question. It seems safe to assert that the members of the board named by the President are, without a single exception, entirely uninfluenced and unprejudiced by self-interest or partisan bias. Such men as John Hays Hammond, Thomas R. Marshall, Samuel A. Schuler, Clark Howell, George Otis Smith, Edward T. Devine, and Charles P. Neill have no need to bring to their new undertaking any certificate of integrity and fitness beyond those which they hold testifying to their unselfish and acceptable public service in their several activities.

Every fair-minded person in the United States, no matter what his self-interest may be, must admit that abundant promise is given that out of the mass of conflicting testimony which has been presented there is soon to be compiled and elucidated a comprehensive summary of established facts. This, the people of the United States should insist, must form the basis of that prompt and intelligent action by Congress, which will make impossible, at any time in the future, a recurrence of mine strikes, coal shortages, or exploitation of the public and its vital industries by coal-price manipulation.

Perhaps it does not now appear just how these things are to be accomplished. Possibly the method to be adopted will not be suggested by the commission which has just been named. But with all the facts relating to the coal-mining industry disclosed, that way will be found. The inquiry about to begin marks the first definite step taken in response to an imperative public demand that an important essential industry be stabilized. It is encouraging because, somewhat tardily, perhaps, it affords proof that the popular voice is not silenced.

As is so often the case when the necessity of observing rules of logic or procedure in the discussion of some question of more than ordinary interest is disregarded, many of those who have attempted to shed light on the subject of college education as presented by the query, "Who Shall Go to College?" have shot wide of the mark. The comments upon a recent declaration by President Hopkins of Dartmouth College that college entrances should be limited to those proved to be capable of assimilating the teaching provided so readily that they would not retard the progress of their fellows, have revealed widely varying views by educators and men and women of affairs. It is encouraging that some of those who have attempted to settle the question, at least to their own satisfaction, have taken what must be acknowledged to be a broad and unselfish humanitarian view of the matter. In doing so they take issue with the attitude of Dr. Hopkins, indorsed by others who seem to see the subject in the light of a more or less intimate association with college administration.

From the standpoint of the college executive it is not difficult to understand why there should be two opinions upon the subject. Now, perhaps, as never before in the United States, there is consuming rivalry among the universities and colleges in the effort to increase what they term their "efficiency," which means their ability to turn out a satisfactory finished product expeditiously. But the important question to decide is as to whether or not this should be the one great aim of a university, any more than it should be the method adopted by a grade school or a high school. It has never been conceded that the privileges of the public and preparatory schools should be denied those who might fail to meet arbitrary standards fixed by the teachers or the governing boards. College entrance requirements are presumed to afford sufficient safeguards against the admission of those who have failed to make satisfactory progress in their studies. Are those who are able to meet these requirements to be adjudged incapable of competing with their more clever and alert classmates, and be stopped at the door of the college because they may fail to add to the reputation of their chosen school?

The effort seems to be to establish the theory that man was made for the college, rather than that the college was made to provide for the advancement of those seeking what benefit they may gain from it. There cannot be, properly, an aristocracy of learning, any more than an aristocracy of common sense, of intelligence, of honesty, or of loyalty and love of country. Even if it were decided to revert to the discredited theory that only the fittest should survive, it would be unfair to deprive the less fit of the right to compete. The humane and conscientious endeavor should be not to produce, by some as yet undiscovered process, a class of super-men, but to apply, by those methods and means already proved effective, that universal leavening influence which promotes and establishes a universal brotherhood. The realization of this proclaimed equality can never be attained by setting up and defending class prejudices, or by denying to the "average man" the privileges and opportunities which are his as a matter of right.

## Editorial Notes

SIR HARRY LAUDER is one of those inimitable characters at whose jollity all the world loves to laugh. Oftentimes, however, there is a depth in much of his foolishness and a serious vein to not a few of his lightest sallies. As might, therefore, be expected, in his talk the other day before the Boston Rotary Club he brought a message which many would do well to heed. He spoke of helping along one another with a cheery word and a smile, and, touching on world affairs, said:

What the world needs today is to get into order. Order is a great thing. What would happen if all the taxicab drivers in New York were to drive down Fifth Avenue as they pleased? It can't be done. We must have a rule of the road. Surely the nations of the world can create a rule for the nations the same as for the city. . . . The nations must come together, especially the United States, Great Britain, and France. I believe that a glorious year is ahead. Let us love our neighbor as ourselves and maybe we will find that we have not lived in vain.

Certain it is that loving one's neighbor as oneself would do much toward solving most of the world's difficulties, but the trouble is that the majority of the peoples involved therein seem, at the present time, to be unwilling to see it that way.

IF THE basic idea underlying the organization of the International Fixed Calendar League is ever put into effect thirteen months of twenty-eight days apiece will take the place of the present twelve, and one extra day, to be known as "Year Day," will be inserted to make up the 365 days of the calendar. A similar day is included in the plan to account for leap years. The extra month, also of twenty-eight days, would be inserted between June and July, and the league proposes for it the name of "Sol." "Year Day" would be inserted either just before "Sol" or just after it, and would constitute an international midsummer holiday without a week day name. Advantages claimed for this plan include that each month would be uniform with all others, each week and month would begin on Sunday and end on Saturday, and holidays would come on regularly stated days, instead of somewhat uncertainly as at present in many instances. Somehow such plans always appeal to their originators so much more than they do to the rest of the world, which generally goes on in its old time-tested way and in most instances quietly ignores them.

THE outcry raised by some steamship lines against the recent liquor ruling of the Attorney-General is manifestly forced and far-fetched. It would make it appear that the only reason the average transatlantic traveler has for crossing the ocean is that he or she may obtain some liquor aboard, whereas the fact is that there are many such travelers to whom the opportunity to make the trip on absolutely dry vessels will exercise the strongest appeal. A news report stated the other day that all liquor aboard the steamships President Polk and President Arthur of the United States lines, which had just reached port, would be turned over to the Treasury Department, and carried the following comment from Thomas H. Rosbottom, the general manager of the lines:

If foreign steamships trading to America are not allowed to sell liquor we shall just be able to hold our own, but if they get around the new law somehow the American ships will go empty.

The world seems bound to have it appear that doing what is right is productive of harmful consequences. Doing what is right, however, is not the course concerning which to be apprehensive, but rather not doing so.

A RECENT gift of \$150,000 from the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation to the citizens of Fagniers, one of the French villages which was right in the Hindenburg line, to assist the villagers in the task of rebuilding their homes, will carry with it the godspeed from thousands of fellow-sufferers in the World War. The wonderful pluck of the villagers has been described by a French writer as follows:

When the Armistice was signed, these village folk, housed in wooden sheds, hastily built out of planks and mud, began their heavy task under the sure guidance of their wonderfully able Maire. You would even surprise and possibly annoy both him and his fellow-workers by expressing any wonder or astonishment at their morale and courage. They would certainly tell you they had no "monopoly of heroism," that everyone throughout the liberated regions, from the dunes of Calais to the banks of the Moselle, was toiling bravely and perseveringly as were they, and that, being "true-born Frenchmen of France," they obey by instinct, without effort, and therefore without merit, the call of their race.

"No monopoly of heroism," that is true, but a marvelous example of it, from which the world could well learn a lesson.

It is said that before another ten years have passed Lancashire will have ceased to be the county of clogs and shawls. It may be true that away from her work the mill-girl does not like to be distinguished by her dress from the office typist; but there is no reason whatever why, at her work, she should abandon her traditional garb. The shawl is one of the handiest possible garments she could have; it takes up far less space in a mill than a hat, coat, and umbrella. Generations of experience have proved the value of both shawls and clogs; and many generations, we imagine, must pass, before either of these sensible articles of attire is abandoned.

It is somewhat amusing to note the manner in which the Fascisti in Italy have taken things into their own hands in the matter of rebuilding the village of Bergeggi, which was damaged in an explosion in the fort of St. Helena. The Government has attempted to do some relief work in the village, but apparently has not given satisfaction. Anyhow, the Fascisti have now taken a number of their own workmen and have started reconstruction work in earnest, intending to build the whole village and charge the expenses up to the Government. It is only to be hoped that the Government will honor their expense accounts.

A PRONOUNCEMENT by the Mayor of Chicago that, in his opinion, the war was a blunder, would have greater weight if his own war-time record were not so recent a memory.